
VO MILLIONS
TIMATE OBJECT

**United States as Banker
Purchasing Agent.**

—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

OF the United States is that it shall act as paymaster-general and quartermaster-general. During the conferences with the British and French commissions, which will begin within forty-eight hours, the suggestion will be made that the United States go

ernment become the purchasing agent for Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia and Belgium; that upon the receipt of orders, it shall place contracts and when the goods are obtained shall ship them to the country in need. In other words, the Allied governments want to get rid of the wasteful method

now in use and avoid the payment of exorbitant prices during the remainder of the war. It is claimed the profits of some manufacturers have been as high as 300 per cent. The expenses of the Allies have been principally heavy also because of the tremendous commissions it has been necessary to pay. It is pointed

out that if the United States would accept the job of providing the materials needed, it would be able to compel producers to make charges which would be fair and at the same time afford them a reasonable profit. There is a law now on the statute books under which a reasonable profit can be fixed for certain na-

material and the President is authorized to seize plants refusing to accept contracts at government prices.

BANKERS OPPOSE PLAN.

New York and other bankers who have been in Washington for some days are reported to have opposed

the plan of the United States purchase of all materials for the Allies. The bankers, in some instances, have been placing contracts for the Allies, and because human nature is human nature, they have given the contracts to firms they were financing or in which they were interested. There has been no limit upon the

prices charged by manufacturers other than that imposed by competition and the law of supply and demand. The bankers and manufacturers having contracts therefore would prefer that the methods which have been observed should continue. The administration is not likely to carry out the Allied suggestion.

It is evident it might give rise to serious complications. One nation might claim priority over another. A difference in price with reference to goods would arouse criticism. Charges of graft against American officials honestly doing their duty might be made.

But it is realized that if the war

is to be won and won promptly then there must be some centralized control. The Central Powers have not been able to act effectively on the different fronts because they have not attempted the domination of Germany. There have been various conferences between the Allies, but these have not produced complete har-

mony or action. It has been suggested that the United States take the leadership, and in support of this suggestion it is pointed out that there can be no jealousy since this country has no ulterior motives in view and no purpose to serve other than the assertion of the rights of humanity, the preservation of civilization and

RESULT OF CONFERENCE.

It is certain from the discussion which took place at the secret meeting yesterday and at the Cabinet meetings this afternoon that the government must arrange for a participation in the war beyond the dreamed of when it decided to enter.

the conflict, and while that participation may not be in the form of men actually in Europe, it will be felt through co-ordination of military and naval operations abroad, co-operation wherever necessary, and the concentration of our resources to feed and supply the Allied peoples and armies.

and Hungry.

**RY OF WAR,
NLY STARVING**

*Tells of Apathy and Despair,
Discomforts in Everyday Life,
and the Gradual Spread of Sup-
er War Conditions.*

—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

HE; For the first two years in the w
et- officers and men were greeted wi
cheers in the streets when the
as marched by, and the mention of th
lu- Kaiser's name elicited loud shout
of "Heih! Heih!" but now all ch

"When men and women can get proper food and see their little children go hungry, day after day, they lose the warlike enthusiasm and interest in everything except the prospect of peace. The people are tired and ill through eating the various chemical substitutes for food."

devised by the scientific experts. Germany is hungry and wants a food that will fill the stomachs of the people and give them strength to work.

"The masses of the people are living on turnips and all kinds of roots that can be boiled down into something like human food. Potatoes

(Continued on Third Page.)

Five Hundred German Deserters Stopped at Dutch Frontier by Ulan Machine Gun

FIGHTERS TIRE OF WAR,
BUT FAIL TO ESCAPE IT.
Berlin Strikes Continue, and Workmen Quit at the Krupps.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
AMSTERDAM (via London) April 20.—More than 500 German deserters, sailors and landsturm on Monday evening tried to cross the Dutch-Belgian frontier from the environs of Knokke to near Caland, Holland, says the Handelsblad, but the attempted desertion was frustrated after the party had been pursued and attacked by Ulanas. The deserters were fired on by the Ulanas with machine guns and thirty-eight of the deserters were wounded. The mounted guards along the frontier, the newspaper adds, have been doubled.

THE STRIKE IN BERLIN.
(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
COFENHAGEN (via London) April 20.—According to the Berlin

CARRANZA FORCES WHIP
VILLISTAS; HANG HUNDRED

De Facto Troops Gain a Sweeping Victory in Western Chihuahua, in Which Rebel Losses are Very Heavy. Government Artillery Causes Havoc Among Opposing Cavalry—Several Officers Among Those "Strung Up."

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
MEXICO CITY, April 20.—One hundred Villa followers were hanged, 200 others were killed and wounded and a quantity of ammunition and horses captured yesterday when fighting between the Villa forces and the command of Gen. Francisco Murguía was resumed at dawn in a rugged canyon in the Babahua district of Western Chihuahua, according to an unofficial report received here tonight from Gen. Murguía's base at Casa Grande.

The battle started at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and continued two hours, when the Villa force, numbering more than 1200, was forced to retire toward San Jose de las Cuevas, fifteen miles from San Miguel de Babahua, where the fight occurred Wednesday.

The government artillery did much of the execution, the report stated, shrapnel shells fired into the ranks of the Villa force, causing killing and wounding many. The losses on Gen. Murguía's side included fifty killed, three being staff officers, as many more wounded and a number of prisoners taken and executed by the Villa troops.

Among the Villa prisoners hanged to trees near the Carranza army camp were four men who were recognized as Villa officers.

The report from Casa Grande reiterated the official report received yesterday by Gen. Murguía to Gen. Obregon that Villa was in personal command of his troops.

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.
(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
CHIHUAHUA CITY (Mex.) April 20.—An official report, confirming the victory of the government troops over Villa's forces at San Miguel de Babahua last Wednesday, has been received here from Gen. Murguía. The enemy's losses in that engagement, it is said, amounted to more than 100 killed, besides horses.

Neutrality.
DENIAL BY MEXICAN
OF GERMAN INFLUENCE.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE.)
MEXICO CITY, April 20.—In answer to reports that Germany was endeavoring to influence members of the Mexican Congress to oppose Gen. Carranza's neutrality proclamation, Gen. Eduardo Hay, president of the lower house, has issued the following statement:

"I have no knowledge of German influence on members of Congress or of pressure for opposition to plans of neutrality. I acknowledge that in the galleries of Congress on Sunday there was a manifestation of sympathy for the German Minister, but I immediately called the manifestation to order, telling them that any demonstration for or against any diplomat within the chamber was prohibited because we were obligated, in accordance with Gen. Carranza's policy, to preserve strict neutrality in spirit as well as in letter."

Gen. Hay said that in his present stage Congress was merely an electoral college and had no authority to deal with any international questions.

RAINSTORM SAVES
NEBRASKA CROPS.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE.)
OMAHA (Nebr.) April 20.—A severe snow, sleet and rainstorm which has been raging in the western part of Nebraska for the last twenty-four hours, while laying bare many miles of telegraph and telephone poles, did the growing wheat and other crops of that section much good, it is reported.

Many wheat fields which had been given up as only 50 per cent. available, now are reported to be looking green, and perhaps will yield in the neighborhood of a normal crop.

Activities.
BATTLE EAST OF RHEIMS
AND IN SUIPES VALLEY.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
BERLIN (via London) April 20.—The official statement issued by the German War Office this evening reports that new activities developed during the afternoon between Fromes, east of Rheims, and the Suipies Valley.

The occupation of the Siegfried positions, which long have been under construction, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters, began on March 16 and ended yesterday by the abandonment of the bank of the

Germans Retiring.

(Continued from First Page.)

becomes necessary was indicated by their progress today. The angle marked by the villages of Laffaux, Chivres and Jouy, all of which the French had captured, was definitely closed with the capture of Sancy, which lies midway along its base. Following the capture of Fort De Conde, the Germans evidently executed a hasty retirement from the dangerous salient last night. Anisley-Chateau is the immediate objective of the French pressure in this direction.

COUNTER-ATTACK.

At 6 o'clock tonight, west of Craonne, in the neighborhood of Hurlbuck, the French made a counter-attack, and the Germans launched a heavy counter-attack with what the Paris night report describes as a very effective surprise.

STRIKE AT KRUPPS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
AMSTERDAM, April 20 (via London)—Strikes have broken out in various munitions factories in Germany, including the Krupps, the Telegraph says it has learned from German sources.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, says the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, having declined to discuss the situation with a deputation headed by Hugo Haase, president of the Central Executive Committee of the Independent Socialist Democratic party, 20,000 workers in four factories at Essen decided to continue their strike.

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HUNGARIANS
TALK PEACE.

Want Central Powers to Tell
Their Requirements.

Also Demand Free Press and
Future Disarmament.

Emperor Charles Assures the
Germans of Confidence.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
BERNE (Switzerland, via Paris) April 20.—The Hungarian Socialists have adopted resolutions at a secret convention demanding that the Central Powers make public their peace conditions, excluding all forcible annexations according to the Tagvauch.

The official organ of the Hungarian Socialists, the Tagvauch, published today a long article in which the Socialists demand that the Central Powers make public their peace conditions, excluding all forcible annexations according to the Tagvauch.

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Germany's side are now eagerly

grasping at every peace rumor and publishing in particular much concerning the separate peace movement in Russia. Much money also is being paid from some source for pro-peace circulars, which are being widely distributed by mail over Sweden.

One of these circulars, captioned "The war will be prolonged to starvation or shall we have peace quickly?" attacks the parties of the left, especially the Socialists, as the most bitter enemies of peace and declares that they desire "war to the uttermost against German."

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Machine Guns

MAILED FIRST AS PEACE LAW

German Paper Boasts That Cure is not Invented.

American Fleet not Yet Ready Says "Volks Zeitung."

See no Chance for Attacking Their Home Bases.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.) AMSTERDAM (via London), April 20.—"Will the American fleet be able to break our submarine blockade? The answer is, no," says the "Volks Zeitung," which adds that the German fleet is not yet ready to go on German military operations.

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ARMY BILL

FORE SENATE.

General Staff Act Will Start Today.

Through Senate Said to Be Well Assured.

To Hear Report on Separate Measure.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) WASHINGTON, April 20.—The bill for the General Staff Act, which the Senate takes up today, is well assured of passage.

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BRITISH EXPERTS

IN BALFOUR PARTY.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE.) WASHINGTON, April 20.—In addition to the members of the British commission previously announced, Foreign Minister Balfour will be accompanied by the following officials:

War Office—Col. Goodwin, Col. Langhorne, Maj. L. W. D. Hess and Maj. C. E. Dansey.

Blockade department experts—Lord Eustice Perry, A. Patton, F. P. Robinson, S. McKenna and A. E. Peterson.

West Commission—A. A. Anderson and M. Vison.

Munitions—W. T. Layton, C. T. Phillips, Capt. Leeming and Mr. Ames.

Ordnance and lines of communication—Col. Heron.

Supplies of transports—Maj. Puckley.

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SMALL INCOMES

MAY BE TAXED.

Congressional Committee is Divided on Procedure.

Excess Profits Measure is Warmly Debated.

Partisan Politics are to be Kept Out of Hearings.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) WASHINGTON, April 20.—Opposition to many of Secretary McAdoo's suggestions as to possible new sources of revenue developed today when the Ways and Means Committee met for the first time to consider raising money by taxation to meet war expenditures. No final votes were taken on any proposals, but the preliminary discussion showed that no little time will be required to reconcile the widely divergent views of various members.

No partisan differences arose, however, and this strengthened Democratic Leader Kitchin's belief that a bill will be agreed upon in two weeks. Every effort will be made, Mr. Kitchin said, tonight, to keep politics out of the hearing and if deemed advisable, to expedite action. Plans to put tariff duties on certain articles now admitted free will be abandoned.

Vigorous protests are being made to the committee and Secretary McAdoo against the suggestion that the excess profits tax be increased. Its opponents, most of whom say they represent the small corporations, insist that the proposed increases would only levy an increased burden on them and without touching many of the larger concerns which have floated vast quantities of stock, do not now earn the 8 per cent. profit exempted under the present law.

A flat war tax of 3 per cent. or more on the net profits of all corporations is being urged by opponents of the proposed excess profits tax increase.

The question of making both proposed increased income and excess profits taxes retroactive was discussed at length by the committee without a final decision being reached. Feeling prevails generally in the committee that the income extension should be lowered. It was said, and it is probable that the Secretary's suggestion of a \$1500 exemption for single persons and \$2000 for married couples will be adopted.

Another meeting of the committee probably will be held next week.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) WASHINGTON, April 20.—Ben Teal, theatrical producer and stage manager, died here today.

COMEDIAN DEAD.

Dave Montgomery Passes Away in Chicago Hospital.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) CHICAGO, April 20.—David Montgomery, the comedian, who has been ill in a Chicago hospital more than a month, died this afternoon. Montgomery, with his partner, Fred Stone, was a popular entertainer when he was taken sick.

Montgomery was 35 years old and a native of New York. He had been in the United States for about 17 years. He had been in the United States for about 17 years.

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Weary of War.

(Continued from First Page.)

was only one egg for each person every week.

The Germans have been buoyed all winter by the promise of government and now they have come to the boiling-over point. If they don't get food for the people in two or three months there will be a serious uprising all over the empire.

Mr. Steinmetz said that outbreaks of smallpox were growing more frequent and that there was not a sufficient supply of toxins to combat the disease, as what the government had in stock was being kept for the fighting men and civilians could not buy any.

Others arriving here from Europe said that the food riots in Germany had increased in number this summer, because the crops were not likely to prove any better than those of 1916 and the government would not be able to supply the people with food.

Through the winter that the harvest would be abundant. Sinking of the Scandinavian steamships by German submarines, it was said, had cut off the small supply of dairy produce. There is a strong feeling here that the government will be over by Christmas, whether the Central Powers win or lose.

"DYNAMITE JOHNNY" EIGHTY.

Famous Submarine, Friend of Funston, is Honored.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) NEW YORK, April 20.—"Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien, a famous filibuster, celebrated his eightieth birthday here today at a reception arranged in his honor by the government of Cuba. It was a happy day for "Cap. Unafraid," as the Cubans call him. His one regret, he said, was that "Fred" Funston, the late major-general, could not be among his guests.

It was "Dynamite Johnny" who, on one of his numerous blockade-running trips through the Spanish patrol fleet, landed Funston on the coast of Cuba in the days of the revolution, and ever since then Funston has been his hero.

O'Brien is now a captain in the Cuban navy at full pay.

NORSE DENY SENDING FOOD TO GERMANY.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) NEW YORK, April 20.—Investigation by the American Scandinavian Foundation of rumors that Germany obtains a food supply through the Scandinavian peninsula has proved groundless, according to a report made public here tonight. The small amount of food shipped to Germany, the foundation declares, is domestic produce and this supply is strictly controlled.

The American Scandinavian Foundation is an educational organization, established in 1906, for the purpose of promoting the study of the Scandinavian countries and the study of the Scandinavian people.

HOUSE WAR BILLS PASSED BY SENATE.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) WASHINGTON, April 20.—Within half hour tonight the Senate passed House bills authorizing assignment of naval officers to the hydrographic office; increasing from 15 to 50 the number of officers appointed to the naval reserve corps in war time and increasing the number of midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy by about 100 men. It passed also without debate Senator Lodge's amendment to the War Department to issue rifles and ammunition to States and Territories, and Senator Curry's bill authorizing the navy to turn over his steam yacht to the navy. The last two novelties to the House.

ENGLAND'S FOOD-CZAR MAY SEIZE FACTORIES.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.) LONDON, April 20, 2:12 p.m.—The food controller, an empowered by an order in council to take possession of any factory or premises where food is manufactured.

RULES FOR ENEMY ALIENS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Rules for the admission of enemy aliens during the war announced today require that their applications be passed upon by both the immigration service and the Department of Justice. Enemy aliens will be admitted or allowed to leave the country as readily as any aliens, it is explained, if their purpose can be established as innocent.

DON'T EAT THE EYES.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE.) COLUMBUS (O.), April 20.—After a conference with Gov. Cox, Columbus hotel proprietors announced today that in the future they will serve the eyes of the potatoes they use for distribution to back-yard gardeners as seed.

MARYLAND'S QUOTA COMPLETE.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) BALTIMORE, April 20.—After a spectacular campaign in which women took a leading part, Maryland's total of 800 men for the United States Navy was completed tonight.

HOOPER ASKS SCOUTS TO GROW MORE BEANS.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) NEW YORK, April 20.—On the ground that beans are the best of foods for war emergencies, Herbert C. Hooper, chairman of the National Food Commission, urged the Boy Scouts of America to devote their energies to the cultivation of this crop.

SUBMARINE H-3 IS RELAUNCHED.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The submarine H-3, stranded near Eureka several months ago, was relaunched today, according to a dispatch received here by the navy department of the Chamber of Commerce. The craft was carried on skids across the sand dunes to the launching place.

Reading The Times "Liner" pages will help you to solve your business problems.

DR. RIMMER

Gold Crowns \$5

Porcelain \$5

Crowns \$5

Bridge work \$5

Fillings \$5

Office Hours: 9 to 6; Sundays, 9 to 12.

DR. RIMMER

652 So. Hill St.

Phone 4432.

One of Chicago's leading dentists.

OVER ONE BUILDING, 7TH & HILL STS.

MANY OPPOSE

RATE RAISE.

Shippers Discuss Increase Before Commission.

State Objections to Proposed Flat Advances.

Do not Seriously Contest Need for Changes.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representatives of shippers today gave the Interstate Commerce Commission their views regarding the commission's tentative order permitting freight rate increases of 15 per cent. effective June 1. Many speakers favored an advance, provided the railroads could prove it necessary, and some advocated an immediate increase on the ground that it would be cheaper to suffer loss later through lack of transportation equipment and others opposed any upward change, saying that no need existed. The primary purpose of today's hearing was to bring out for the benefit of the commission shippers' opinions regarding any general investigation that may be held before a final decision is reached.

LUMBERMEN OBJECT.

A representative of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association insisted there was no emergency justifying the increase in rates, and asked that hearings be held in Oregon and Washington so that the small dealers could be heard.

Spokesmen of the Houston (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce asked that territory affected in the Shreveport rate case be eliminated if the commission should decide to grant the 15 per cent. increase to the roads, which was characterized as a tax upon industry. They also asked assurances that the manufacturers and middlemen would be allowed to boost the prices from 30 to 40 per cent. if the rate-increases were allowed.

OIL MEN PROTEST.

Independent petroleum interests protested against the proposed increases on the ground that they would give the Standard and other big oil companies owning pipe lines an unfair advantage over concerns obliged to ship in tank cars.

Representatives of several commercial and shippers' associations followed this testimony with a request for a complete investigation before the commission before any action was taken.

Clifford Thorne of the National Shippers' Conference said he and his associates believed the railroads should have an increase if they could prove their need, but present figures to show that the roads in previous years had asked increases on the ground of emergencies which did not develop. Mr. Thorne urged the submission by the carriers of statistics for analysis by the shippers. A proper examination of the claims and conditions of the roads, he said, would require four months. Mr. Thorne also declared a blanket increase of 15 per cent. would seriously disturb present rate relationships in various fields of commerce.

SAY Rich & Lee avre

See it on Live Models

Suit \$22.94

See it on Live Models

Suit \$22.94

See it on Live Models

Suit \$22.94

Tigers Win in Extra Innings From Angels—Rogers Defeated in Ojai Tennis Tourney.

FOREMOST BASEBALL FAN OF CITY PASSES AWAY.

DAD MUNHOLLAND, beloved of all baseball people, has passed away. He died at his home in Long Beach, California, at the age of 78, after a long illness. He was a devoted fan of the Los Angeles Angels and was known for his enthusiastic support of the team. His death is a great loss to the baseball community in Los Angeles.

Funeral services will be held at the First Congregational Church at 2 p.m. and will be in charge of the Rev. Mr. H. H. Harrison. The body will lie in state at the church from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. The funeral will be held at the church at 2 p.m. and will be in charge of the Rev. Mr. H. H. Harrison. The body will lie in state at the church from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. The funeral will be held at the church at 2 p.m. and will be in charge of the Rev. Mr. H. H. Harrison.

land was occupying a bungalow just across the street. Each morning he could be seen sunning himself in a wicker chair on the veranda. One morning Chance strolled across the street and greeted him with the salutation, "Hello, Dad," and from that time on it was "Dad" Munholland.

EMORY ROGERS IS ELIMINATED.

Fellow-Teammate Proves to be the Better Player.

Simpson Sinsabaugh Still is Winning.

Maurice McLoughlin Puts in His Appearance.

By direct wire—Exclusive Dispatch. NORTHOFF, April 20.—Long, hard-fought matches, with all their nerve-racking consequences, were in progress here today from sunrise to sunset, beginning with the breakfast period, when Sinsabaugh out-battled Clarence Barker to the tune of 6-4, 6-3, 7-5, and ending with the intercollegiate singles final in which Axel Graven of California managed to be just two points better than his team mate, Emory Rogers.

LES DARCY MAY ENLIST.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) MEMPHIS (Tenn.), April 20.—Les Darcy, the Australian pugilist whom American authorities have barred from engaging in fights in various parts of the country on the ground that he was a "black" fighter, may be enlisted under American colors if permission is given him by the military authorities to engage in several fights he has booked for next June and July.

ELEVEN FRAMES SERVED PUBLIC.

Tigers Take Another Game from the Angels.

Day Dedicated to Southpaws by Managers.

Curly Brown Becomes Foggy Toward End.

By HARRY A. WILLIAMS. Responding to the delightful change in the weather, Vernon and Los Angeles yesterday unloaded an extra-inning game on the public—the first bargain attraction of the year. Stimulated by the heightened April temperature, the athletes could not restrain themselves and stopped over.

BIFF TAKES A LAY OFF.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 20.

"Biff" Schaller, left fielder of the San Francisco baseball team, who holds the world's record for participation in consecutive baseball games, took his first lay off today after having taken part in 643 straight championship baseball contests. His record for consecutive games began with the opening of the season of 1914.

SEMI-FINALS IN GOLF TODAY.

Conquerors of Heroes Fall in Second Round.

Craney Garis Among Those to Survive.

Play Continues Among Defeated Ones.

By ALMA WHITKAMP. The semi-finals for the California golf championship will be played on the Midway Links today, and the 34-hole final will follow.

MOTOR CAR DEALERS ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY

BUICK—HOWARD AUTO CO.,
1323 So. Flower St. Home 60009.
Main 9040.

CADILLAC—"B"—DON LEE,
12th and Main Sts. Phones:
Main 8763; 60339.

MITCHELL-SAXON—J. V. BALDWIN MOTOR COMPANY, 12th & Olive. Phones: Bdwy. 148; 60517.

CHALMERS—HUPMOBILE—Greer Robbins Co., Twelfth and Flower streets. Broadway 5410; A1187.

CHANDLER—Earl V. Armstrong, Inc., 1144 South Hope Street. Main 3459; 60895.

SEAY'S PASADENA BOYS SHOW CLASS.

Duffy Seay's Pasadena High School boys showed their class yesterday. In no unimpeachable fashion, they defeated St. Vincent's by the score of 2 to 0. Hunnicutt, the Crown City pitcher, was easily the hero of the day, striking out thirteen, walking none and allowing only four hits. The St. Vincent players have been winning from all the high-school nines of this city and the Pasadena victory stamps Seay's men as ball players. In less than seven days Seay's men have played and won three games, not being scored on in any of them. The victims are Whittier, South Pasadena and St. Vincent's.

DAN TOBEY TO BE AN INVADER.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.) SANTA BARBARA, April 20.—Baseball in Santa Barbara took a new life here this week when it was announced that Dan Tobey's crack Pacific Electric club would play here next Sunday. A great crowd is expected to attend the game to see the pitcher's battle between Arthur Jones of Santa Barbara and Harry Stenstrom, who will pitch for the Pacific Electric.

Buffalo tennis enthusiasts will be able to play on municipal courts at night this summer as the grounds will be illuminated in the vicinity of the courts.

UNMARKED.

Ed Finney and Red Held came out of the battle unmarked, thanks to their clever defensive work in the clubhouse. Half the time, Finney and Stovall were rushing Finney in the field and they passed the other half of the afternoon executing flank movements on field behind the plate. In the ninth, McLarry made a direct frontal attack on Held, but was repulsed and driven to the clubhouse. Red's only weapon was the first finger of his right hand. When an athlete rushed him he would stick out his arm with the forefinger protruding at the end like a bayonet. Finney gave that Red might stick the finger through him, the player would retreat in confusion. Red had his finger extended so much yesterday that he is now stiff, and he may never be able to fold it up again.

McLarry's fly in the first was too deep for Mattick to judge accurately, and he ran it into a triple. He was held at third on Gardner's out. Decanniere snatched up a grounder by Schultz near the line. Joe was out by a full half-step. Finney gave him the safe sign. It all happened too fast for Maggert to score. Mag dashed for the plate when Kilmer drove to Galloway. Jim whipped to Simon, and Maggert slid into the ball which was imbedded in Mike's mitt. Meusel popped to McLarry.

Two innings later Doane died on third, which he had reached on a hit and a low throw by Schultz. The leaven in Galloway began to work in the fourth, when he led off with a single. McLarry sacrificed. Jim then began his wild career on the bases, stealing third. He is suspected of having pulled the unexpected. Griggs walked. Emboldened by his former success, Jim tried to score on a double steal, which was busted up by Boles. Callahan smashed a grounder toward left, which hit Griggs on the hoof as he was galloping to third. This automatically retired the side.

Decanniere drew a pass with two down in the fifth, and delivered the tying run on Doane's triple to right center. Gardner threw out Daley. Los Angeles had picked up a run in the second on a low throw by Callahan that sent Davis to second. He scored when Callahan tried to play left field, and caused Daley to lose Brown's short fly. If this happens again, Stovall will erect barb wire entanglements between Callahan and Daley so as to keep them from interfering with each other.

McLARRY FINED. McLarry started out to finish the game in the ninth, but succeeded only in winding up his own affairs. He opened with a double, Meusel trying to scoop the drive and missing fire. A sacrifice by Griggs put him on third, and he tried to score on Callahan's smash to Davis. It was a close play. Held, who was bending over and had his face mixed up in the play, jerked his right hand to show that McLarry was in his opinion out. Polly leaped to his well-known feet and gave Red the shoulder. He seemed to think that there wasn't room in the park for him and Red, and kept crowding the latter. If Held has any corns it is a cliché that Polly didn't miss them. He showed the deep emotion under which he was laboring by picking up Red's mask and slamming it on the ground.

"Where do you bury your dead?" asked Held with biting sarcasm. "I'm an undertaker and looking for business," snapped Polly. "This is your funeral; not mine," retorted Red, "and it's going to cost you \$10 for flowers."

Polly was then given the grand bounce, and quit the brilliant scene which he had illuminated by some stellar fielding. Conifery finished at second.

Galloway chopped off his eleventh inning single after Daley had been retired. Conifery put a fly out in deep center. The ball bounded out of Wade's hands, but he caught it when it came down a second time. Jim set out to steal second, and succeeded when Boles made a throw that Gardner was lucky to pull

CLIFF DWELLERS DEFEAT TOWN.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 20.

Bill Steen and Jean Dubuc met today in the greatest pitching battle on the local grounds this year, San Francisco winning 3 to 0 over Salt Lake. For seven innings neither club scored, but in the eighth with one out, Corhan, McKee, Steen and Main hit safely, which, together with walks of Pick and Ellis, netted three runs. Score: SAN FRANCISCO, 3; SALT LAKE, 0.

Bill Steen pitched a masterpiece, throwing 100 balls, 60 of which were strikes. He was aided by his catcher, who made several good plays. The Salt Lake team was unable to get any hits, and the game was a shutout.

The game was a classic example of pitching and fielding. Steen's control was impeccable, and he kept the Salt Lake hitters off balance throughout the game. The Salt Lake team showed some promise in the eighth inning, but they were unable to capitalize on their opportunities.

The game was a testament to the skill and determination of the players. Steen's performance was particularly noteworthy, as he was able to maintain his composure and effectiveness throughout the entire game.

The game was a great example of the sport of baseball. It showed the importance of pitching and fielding, and the need for teamwork and strategy.

The game was a memorable one for all who watched it. It was a true test of the players' abilities, and it was a great display of the sport of baseball.

The game was a great success for the San Francisco team. They showed their skill and determination, and they were able to secure a victory over the Salt Lake team.

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The game was a memorable one for all who watched it. It was a true test of the players' abilities, and it was a great display of the sport of baseball.

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CLIFF DWELLERS DEFEAT TOWN.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 20.

Bill Steen and Jean Dubuc met today in the greatest pitching battle on the local grounds this year, San Francisco winning 3 to 0 over Salt Lake. For seven innings neither club scored, but in the eighth with one out, Corhan, McKee, Steen and Main hit safely, which, together with walks of Pick and Ellis, netted three runs. Score: SAN FRANCISCO, 3; SALT LAKE, 0.

Bill Steen pitched a masterpiece, throwing 100 balls, 60 of which were strikes. He was aided by his catcher, who made several good plays. The Salt Lake team was unable to get any hits, and the game was a shutout.

The game was a classic example of pitching and fielding. Steen's control was impeccable, and he kept the Salt Lake hitters off balance throughout the game. The Salt Lake team showed some promise in the eighth inning, but they were unable to capitalize on their opportunities.

The game was a testament to the skill and determination of the players. Steen's performance was particularly noteworthy, as he was able to maintain his composure and effectiveness throughout the entire game.

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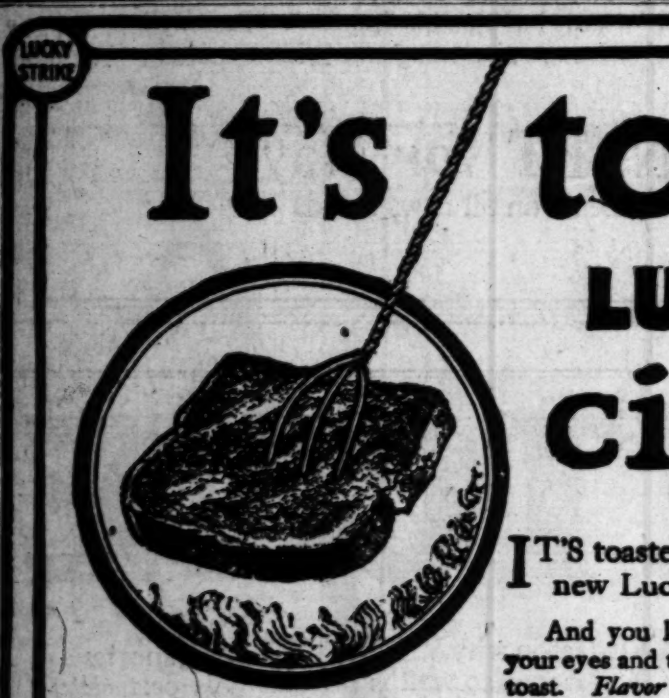
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Times Directory of Motor Trucks

MORELAND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL DISTILLATE TRUCK EVER PRODUCED MORELAND MOTOR TRUCK CO.



It's toasted. The Burley tobacco in this delicious new Lucky Strike cigarette is toasted.

And you know how toasting does add flavor. Close your eyes and think of one crisp, brown slice of hot, buttered toast. Flavor is the word, isn't it?

This new application of an old idea has given you a new cigarette. You smokers have certainly been wanting a ready-made Burley cigarette. At first it couldn't be made; flavor didn't hold. But five years' study brought us to the toasting principle, by which we are able to hold the Burley flavor.

So now, try Lucky Strike, the real Burley cigarette; the tobacco—it's toasted. And the flavor—you'll certainly love it!

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

LUCKY STRIKE

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INCORPORATED

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LUCKY STRIKE

It's toasted.

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

nis Tourney.

At Midwick.
SEMI-FINALS
IN GOLF TODAY.

Conquerors of Heroes Fall in Second Round.

Craney Gartz Among Those to Survive.

Play Continues Among the Defeated Ones.

BY ALMA WHITAKER.

The semi-finals for the Southern California golf championship will be played on the Midwick links today, and the 34-hole final tomorrow.

Semi-finalists in the championship, winners of the first round, were E. J. Watson and J. C. Nye, who defeated J. C. Nye and J. C. Nye, respectively.

Craney Gartz, who defeated J. C. Nye, and J. C. Nye, who defeated J. C. Nye, will play in the semi-finals.

Watson and Nye, who defeated J. C. Nye, will play in the semi-finals.

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INCOME OWNERS ASKED TO HELP.

Government Appeals for Tax Payments in Advance of Time Law Sets.

Collector of Internal Revenue public a letter from the Treasury Department asking that, in view of the national emergency, payments of income taxes be made at once.

The income tax is not due yet, and it is specifically stated no discounts or rebates can be made for such anticipated payments.

The appeal is purely on the ground of public need and patriotism.

The letter is addressed "To whom it may concern" and is being sent out to all persons liable for the tax.

Gratifying.

PRESTIGE IN EAST REPORTED GREAT.

COMING TO SEE LOS ANGELES WEST'S TRADE CENTER.

Head of Plano Company Here on Annual Trip has Glowing Report of Business Prospects and Revises His Lease for Twenty-five Years.

Bringing word that eastern manufacturers are coming to regard Los Angeles as the main commercial and distributing point on the Pacific Coast, with the result that several of the large plants are planning extensive branches to be erected here in the near future, Henry Genett, president of the Starr Plano Company, of Richmond, Ind., arrived in this city yesterday on his annual business and pleasure tour of the Coast.

His own firm picked Los Angeles as the main distributing point of the entire western territory, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific seven years ago, and has never had cause to regret this choice, Mr. Genett said.

In proof of his company's satisfaction with the choice of this city as its main distributing center, the western territory, Mr. Genett announced that the lease on the building at 418-422 South Hill street, now occupied by the company, has been renewed for a period of twenty-five years.

Excellent business prospects, as reported by Mr. Genett for his company during the past year. So great was the demand for the product that the company has found it necessary to add almost 50,000 square feet of floor space to its main plant in Richmond, Ind., and is now manufacturing the Starr Plano phonograph, and reports satisfactory sales in this new branch.

Need Money.

ASK CITY TO PAY HOME GUARD BILL.

FOR COST OF QUARTERS AND OF DRILL MASTER.

Officials and Citizens with Mayor Lay Plans for Protection of Home Guard.

The City Council will be asked to provide funds for securing headquarters and paying the salary of the drillmaster of the Home Guard organizations of Los Angeles. Capt. John D. Fredericks introduced a resolution to this effect at the conference of officials and citizens who met in Mayor Woodman's office yesterday morning for further consideration of the home protection problems.

The drillmaster or instructor is to be a former high rank army officer. He will outline the course of instruction and supervise the work of the drillmaster.

It was finally determined that the work is to be directly in co-operation with the police department, and the police chief, Mr. Butler, who was present, a division of transportation, made up of automobile truck and bus, will carry the armaments to points where they may be needed, will be formed.

The excitement of the men who are eligible to present volunteer service was also determined upon. "Black-ers" have been placed on the undesirable list.

Among those who attended the conference yesterday were Brig. Gen. G. B. Rodney, Lieut. Col. Purdie, Col. W. S. Scott, J. M. Hoag, Dr. Norman H. Bridge, Capt. J. D. Fredericks, G. W. MacLellan, T. D. Penness, Mayor Woodman and Chief Butler.

WATTS CHIEF'S EXPLAIN.

Grand Jury Asks Trustees About Negro Club's License.

After interrogating the Trustees of Watts regarding their purpose in permitting negro clubs to operate in the city, the grand jury yesterday reverted to further investigation of the alleged juggling of \$125,000 of county funds to the benefit of the club.

More sensational evidence had been presented to the grand jury, and further rumors of impending indictments were circulated.

The questioning of the Watts Trustees did not provide much information. The Trustees said they were not aware of the license of the club, and would not conduct its business, and would not have permitted it to operate in the city.

Undelivered Telegrams.

There are telegrams at the Western Union for Amanda Appel, George P. Busch, Albert Burley, Mrs. A. G. Brown, Fred E. Brown, R. E. Brown, Mrs. A. C. James, T. J. Lehane, R. A. Petty, Mrs. J. W. Spencer, Postmaster James R. Brown, Fred Robbins, O. Allen and cable for three.

An offer of \$50,000 has been received for Peter Volo, 2102.

DEMAREE IS WILD AND PIRATES WIN.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
PITTSBURGH (Pa.) April 20.—Pittsburgh defeated Chicago today, 4 to 1, due to the good pitching of Grimes, who held the visitors to three hits. Demaree was wild. Score: Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 4.

Chicago AB R H O A
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Grimes 4 0 0 0 0
Pittsburgh AB R H O A
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DETROIT FINALLY WINS BALL GAME.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
CLEVELAND, April 20.—With the season tied in the ninth, two Detroit men on the bases and two out, Young's drive over third got by Allison and went for a home run, Detroit winning, 7 to 4. Score: Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 4.

Cleveland AB R H O A
Young 4 0 0 0 0
Allison 4 0 0 0 0
Detroit AB R H O A
Young 4 0 0 0 0
Allison 4 0 0 0 0

Cleveland AB R H O A
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Allison 4 0 0 0 0
Detroit AB R H O A
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[illegible]

STAINS CALLED HUMAN BLOOD.

Pathologist Surprises with Report of Analyses.

Phrenologist Offers to Read Prisoner's Failings.

And by Mistake Makes Artist Out of a Vicious Person.

About the time when the affairs in the Barrett case were being conducted, the phrenologist rolled into the staid quarters where the newspapermen were clustered.

"Boys," he said, "I'm going to give you a reading of the prisoner's character. I have spent twenty-seven years at the business, and by the lift of the chin or the frown in the brow, I can tell exactly what his dis-

DEFENSE BOARD OF OFFICIALS

Governor Appoints Presiding Judge, Sheriff, District Attorney, Supervisor.

The appointment of Presiding Judge Houser, Sheriff Cline, Dist. Atty. Woolwine and John J. Hamilton, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, as a Committee of Defense for this county, has been made by Gov. Stephens and was announced here yesterday. This committee will act in conjunction with the California Council of Defense.

Judge Houser was designated as chairman and authorized to increase the subcommittee to seven members. Three citizens of Los Angeles county will be selected.

A meeting of the committee will be called soon to plan for perfecting the local defense system.

ALIEN ENEMIES NOT ELIGIBLE.

German Citizenship Cases Indefinitely Postponed.

Federal Judge Trippet Takes Obvious View of Law.

Ruling Affects Bulgarians, Turks and Austrians.

Thirteen again proved to be a flimsy number, yesterday, as United States District Judge Trippet indefinitely postponed the hearing of that many applications for American citizenship on the ground that they were those of "alien enemies."

The question of Germans' right to qualify came up with the first subject of the Kaiser, when the question was put up to the court by Mr. Jones. Before the opening of court,

WAR WEDDINGS BECOME FEWER.

Lull Follows Announcement that It's No Shield from the Service.

Simultaneous with the announcement by the War Department in Washington that young men married since the 6th inst. will be treated on the same military basis as unmarried men so far as their military obligations go, the local rush to obtain marriage licenses has abated.

When the United States formally declared war on Germany, marriage license bureaus all over the country found themselves besieged with applicants. The local bureau suffered from overwork as well as the others.

Clark Sparks asserted yesterday that while his department is still busy, he is no longer bothered by "children" who want to be benedicts and have dependents. However, of the twenty-one blushing bridegrooms who applied yesterday, two were between the conscription age limits of 19 and 25.

some reason they had sensed that they would be admitted.

In addition to the seven Germans whose names have heretofore been given, others affected by the order of the court are as follows: Subjects of Austria-Hungary, Mendel Mengelgren, Victor Bodnar, Ben Frankish, Aiton Heimlicher and George Bukochan; subject of Turkey, Antonio Bildralis.

The applicants who renounced allegiance to King George, were closely catechized with a view to ascertaining whether their desire to get under the American flag was to escape the threatened draft in England, or to prepare a home in this great republic.

The announcement was made by Prof. Kalso, who in charge of the local naturalization school, that there would be a meeting of the successful March-April applicants for naturalization papers at Shrine Auditorium, the evening of June 14, Flag Day, when address will be made by Gov. Stephens and Mayor Woodman.

The large class of 117 applicants was reduced materially by Judge Trippet's order and the fact that many were absent. There were but sixty certificates granted.

FOR SHIPYARD HERE.

Councilman Prepares a Resolution Suggesting that Government, Instead of Taking Local Carpenter's East, have Plant at Harbor.

Instead of taking approximately 400 ship carpenters from Los Angeles and vicinity to eastern ports for work on new vessels, Councilman Roberts wants the government to establish a Federal ship building plant at the local harbor. He will introduce at the next session of the Council a resolution to that effect which he prepared yesterday.

In the resolution he sets forth that a large number of patriotic shipwrights here had responded to the government call for such workmen. Then he calls attention to the splendid harbor facilities, municipally owned and at the disposal of the government; the mild climatic conditions, permitting work without delay at all seasons of the year; the fact that this is the largest lumber importing port in the world, guaranteeing cheap material. In conclusion, he says that these things to the attention of President Wilson, his Cabinet and other proper authorities.

SUGGEST TAX ON LOTS.

The Single Tax League of Los Angeles has passed a resolution asking the City Council to assess a water tax on all vacant lots in the city. It is declared in the resolution that this will cause the owners to consent to the leasing of these lots to persons who will grow something on them, whereas under the present system many owners refuse to lease them.

ADMISSION TO OFFICERS' CAMP SOUGHT BY MANY.

FULLY 350 candidates for admission to the officers' reserve training camp to be opened at the Presidio, San Francisco, May 8, presented themselves to the examining board of the Officers' Reserve Corps, which held its first session yesterday at the headquarters of the Southern California Division of the Training Camps Association of the United States, No. 749 South Hill street, Capt. L. B. Hall and A. T. Easton comprise the board.

The camp will be limited to 2500 men and it is hoped Los Angeles will supply at least 1200 of these. The call under which the camp is being organized is for "the first 10,000," which implies that 10,000 of the ablest will be selected to officer and train the new army of 500,000 men which Congress has called into being.

The qualifications are that a man shall be of American birth or shall have received his full citizenship papers; must be a man of character and sobriety, personality, address and force, reputation and standing in the community, and be possessed of good education and of the type who "can handle men a bit." The physical requirements are the same as those applying to men joining the regular army and the period of service is for five years. The period of training at the Presidio will cover three months, at the end of which the men will take an examination for the various grades to be filled, from second lieutenant to major. The age limits are 21 to 44 years.

Recruiting at the various stations goes on apace, with the regular army leading in the number of men secured. The United States Marine Corps is also doing very well and the navy station reports its work is progressing at a very satisfactory rate. The recruiting at Fourth street and Broadway is reported as slow.

WORTHY FRANK SIMPSON FOR SCHOOL BOARD.

PIONEER BUSINESS MAN IN CITRUS INDUSTRY.

Over Two Hundred Indorse Candidate Who has Never Before Sought a Political Office—Was Once President of the Los Angeles Board of Trade.

With the indorsement of more than 200 leading citizens, Frank Simpson, pioneer business man, is looked upon as a most formidable candidate for the Board of Education. It is the belief of The Times that Mr. Simpson should be elected.

Mr. Simpson was born in Yonkers, N. Y., in 1855, where he finished his schooling and for several years was employed in New York City as an expert bookkeeper and investigator.

Coming to Los Angeles in 1881, he became an orange shipper, being probably the first man to ship oranges to Atlantic Coast points in carload lots. This business, which in this way he took up the wholesale fruit business, helping to organize the Gernain Fruit Company; then, in 1891, the Simpson-Montgomery Fruit Company, which later became the Frank Simpson Fruit Company. Afterward he became connected with the Los Angeles Public Market Company, retiring in 1911.

In recent years, Mr. Simpson has not actively engaged in business, but has done considerable building. He is a former president of the Los Angeles Board of Trade, and former director of the Chamber of Commerce. He was president of the Municipal League two terms, and was on the 1915 Consolidation Committee for Los Angeles Harbor. He has never held political office.

ANNA HELD TACTICS.

Salesman Accused by Police as Women Crowd Sidewalk on a Busy Downtown Corner of Broadway—Says It is All Mistake.

Anna Held's famous complaint that she "couldn't make her eyes behave" is paralleled by a man, H. P. Peterson, who was arrested yesterday evening at Seventh street and Broadway, accused of attempting to flirt.

Peterson, who says he is a salesman, denied that he acted panning belles, saying that it is all a mistake. His eyes, it appears, are somewhat nervous.

THIEVES TAKE JEWELS.

Mrs. Benjamin James yesterday lost jewels valued at \$150, when thieves forced the rear door of her residence at No. 4223 Normandie avenue.

Smart Footwear for Women who want Value.

Dependable footwear for women at a right price has won for us hundreds of staunch shoe friends. Critical care in selection insures H and F footwear that not only is true to every style dictate, but embodies every element and thorough quality as well.

Just Received Women's Black Kid Boots \$5--\$6--\$7--\$8--

This timely shipment includes the new cloth top in sand, gray and mouse shades; other models black kid throughout. Lace and button styles; and French heels; welt and turned soles. The low heels are seen on several styles. We're these Shoe Values and we want YOU to see them.

Shoes for Children

Known for Better Values

437-443 South Spring St.

Montgomery Ward

4th and Broadway

REINHOLD WARLICH with

Interpreter of Songs

Tickets 75c, \$1.00

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

After Damrosch, Conductor

Evening April 24 with

Evening April 27 and Mat

Double Concert, \$1.00 to \$2.50

Children's Concert, 50c; To

RAISON OPERA

HOUSE—The Distinguished

R. CYRIL MAUD

PRICES 50c

NEXT MONDAY

WILLIAM F

In a New Comedy of Romance, Mystery

The Happy Str

Prices 50c to \$2.50, Pop. Mat. Wed.

CLUB

Twice Daily, at

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

THE BAR

LUNE'S Broadway

Theater

25 South Broadway

A Brand New Type

PORT

WOODLEY THEATER—

MACK SENNETT

GLORIA SWANSON, BOBBY V

TEDDY AT THE T

GEO. BEBAN

In his greatest characterization

THE BOND BETWEEN

PLACE

THIS WEEK

THE BE

PHUM—

Writing and at 10-30-50-75c; boxes, \$1.00

Box, \$1.00; The 10th St.

NEWHOFF & BIRLE, Different Stage

SALES ALT. Musical Favorites; RITA M

WALK & CO. "Tinderbox" LEW D

Concerts, 3 and 5 p.m. P.M.

CLUB

Com. Mon. April 23, Fred

INVISIBLE GO

Or the DOWNFALL

Starring Former MAY

100 Seats 50c, 1000 Seats 50c; Box

WASHINGTON BASEBAL

LOS ANGELES

Every Day Except Monday. On

SUNDAY MORNING 10:00 A.M. AT

THREE ROWS IN GRAND



New Pasadena home for the T. W. Mather Company.

To be built at Colorado street and Marengo avenue. It will cost \$150,000.

position, temperament and weaknesses are."

Because they were already crowded, the newspaper men obliging huddled closer to give space to the man of wisdom.

At the same time Dr. Lyman Stookey, pathologist, was on the stand. During the preliminary examination, Dr. Stookey had said he had examined the liquid in the stable of the Barrett farm, to determine whether or not it was blood. He said it was blood, then, but later apologized for having taken a discredited method of testing for blood.

When he appeared on the witness stand yesterday he seemed an aggressive witness against the defense. He said he had subjected the blood found on the Barrett farm to three tests, and had determined it was indubitably human blood.

TESTIMONY SURPRISES. Also, he said, most of the bones recovered from the pit of ashes were those of a person mature in years, and others those of an immature person. These descriptions fit Mrs. Barrett and her son, said to have been killed by Barrett. This testimony was a distinct surprise to the defense and in contrast with the testimony at the preliminary hearing.

Attorneys Morton and Helms for the defense grilled Dr. Stookey in cross-examination, pointing his first testimony in painful contrast with his second.

Also Capt. Helms attacked the prosecution by showing there were but fifteen teeth furnished in evidence, when the two victims had sixty-four teeth. What became of the missing teeth will be a matter of interrogation later in the trial.

The prosecution continued to smoothly introduce its evidence. The same procedure as in the preliminary examination was followed. Attorney Morton relinquished cross-examination to Judge Subpoena of Indiana, an able questioner.

While the proceedings were in full swing the phrenologist said: "Now, boys, I'll tell you about this man. Where is he?"

One of the reporters made a gesture in the direction of Prisoner Barrett.

ANALYSIS GOES WRONG. "Well," said the phrenologist, "his brow is pinched. That indicates a brooding disposition. His chin is full. That indicates determination and will. His eyes are rather close together. That indicates cunning and shrewdness."

Bustly the reporters recorded the observations of the sage. But he began to elucidate, to expand, to swell too greatly in his opinions. Finally he remarked about the clothes.

"Who are you describing, anyway?" asked one of the reporters. "Of course," he he pointed directly. But he pointed at a staff artist of one of the newspapers, a delightful fellow, most kind to his wife, liberal, charitable, human to a degree. "Great goodness," said the newspaper squad in chorus.

"You have analyzed one of the most popular men in the newspaper profession as the greatest crook in the room."

"Just a minute!" said the phrenologist. "I have to telephone. And that was the last of the character reading."

BUY THEIR OWN FLAG.

The patriotic spirit of the time was manifested yesterday, when sixty clerks and carriers attached to Station "C" of the postoffice unfurled an American flag, 6x10 feet, that has been purchased by a subscription raised from Federal employees of the station. Station "C" is on Los Angeles street, between Fifth and Sixth. The government makes no provision for flags on its own offices and it was up to the postoffice employees to show their love of the country without any encouragement from Uncle Sam.

FINE MERCANTILE HOUSE WILL RISE.

FOR DRY GOODS COMPANY OF THE CROWN CITY.

Structure will be One of Most Pretentious of its Kind in Southern California, Outside of Los Angeles—To Cost Hundred and Fifty Thousand.

One of the finest mercantile houses yet projected in Southern California, outside of Los Angeles, is to be built for the T. W. Mather Company at the northwest corner of Colorado street and Marengo avenue, Pasadena. The building was planned by John Parkinson and is being constructed by J. V. McNeil, both of this city. It will cost, with equipment, about \$150,000.

The new home of the Crown City dry goods concern will be four stories in height and will have a frontage of eighty feet on Colorado street by a depth of 102 feet on Marengo avenue. It will be of concrete, brick and terra cotta, of attractive design. Its appointments will be as up-to-date as those of any store in the Southland.

The structure is being erected for the Mather interests by Thomas Bradley under the terms of a twenty-year lease, involving a total rental consideration of \$300,000. The negotiations throughout have been handled by the Blankenhorn-Hunter Company of Pasadena and Los Angeles.

The T. W. Mather Company was organized twelve years ago and still occupies the building at the northwest corner of Raymond and Union avenues, in which it started business. John J. Mitchell is the manager.

FOR THE POLICEMEN.

MORE PAY ASKED.

Chief Requests that Committee Allow Patrolmen Ninety a Month Instead of Eighty-three for First Year and Advance Ten Dollars Year.

As a result of the increased cost of living, Chief Butler announced yesterday that he has asked the Budget Committee of the City Council to allow policemen a higher salary. The last increase the policemen received was in 1904.

If Chief Butler's request is granted, patrolmen will be paid \$90 a month, instead of \$83, for the first year; \$100 a month the second year, instead of \$91, and \$110 a month the third year and each year thereafter, instead of \$100.

Sergeants will be paid \$135 instead of \$125 and lieutenants will receive an increase of \$10 a month also.

TO INSPECT POLICE.

Will Drill and Change to Summer Uniforms Next Saturday.

The semi-annual inspection of the police department will be held a week from today, according to an announcement made by Chief Butler yesterday. The patrolmen will then change from blue to the olive-drab summer uniforms.

The men will report at First and Hill streets at 9 o'clock a.m., the staff officers will attend Chief Butler. The parade will be headed by the police band. The inspection of uniforms and arms of the patrolmen and the subsequent drill will take place at Exposition Park.

Y.M.C.A. Cafeteria buys prize cattle

Through the co-operation of Wilson & Co., the Y.M.C.A. Cafeteria has been able to secure the ribs and loins of the prize cattle exhibited at the Utah Live Stock Show, Salt Lake City.

These cattle come the finest, tenderest, juiciest steaks and roasts—meat that makes your mouth water simply to think of.

Select Your Own Delicious Steak and Have It Broiled While You Wait.

You will want to enjoy this rare treat. Select your own steak and say how you want it broiled—it goes on the fire right before your eyes.

Be on hand early to get your share.

Tom Murray, Manager Y.M.C.A. Cafeteria, 721 S. Hope St.

How America Will Recruit Her Army

Raising armies is more difficult, as well as more important, than raising flags, and one of the chief difficulties in the United States is the feeling against conscription.

"There is enough patriotism in this country to get a volunteer army, and until that is demonstrated untrue we should not resort to conscription," declares Senator Thomas of Colorado, while Senators Stone of Missouri, and Gallinger of New Hampshire are among those who think the recruiting problem can be best solved by increasing the soldiers' pay. Among Southern Congressmen also, we find opposition to universal service on the ground that it would be inadvisable to give thousands of negroes training in the use of arms. Samuel Gompers is also reported to be against conscription.

On the other hand, a recent canvass of 476 newspapers by the National Security League revealed 270 of them in favor of universal military training, 49 opposed to it, and 157 non-committal.

The Milwaukee Sentinel may be said to reflect the consensus of argument in favor of obligatory military training: "Under the voluntary system in time of war, the serviceable manhood of the nation is divided into two parts. There are the patriotic young men who volunteer to go to the front and, if need be, die in order that the nation may live; and there are the slackers who are perfectly willing to sacrifice the other fellows on the altar of patriotism. That is not a democratic arrangement. A Democracy which offers equality of opportunity, has a right to exact in return equality of service."

Read THE LITERARY DIGEST for April 21st in order to get every viewpoint upon the greatest problem that is now confronting the Government.

Among other articles in this number that are of unusual public interest are:

Who Will Foot the War-Bill

The Various Plans For Raising the Vast Sums Required and How They Affect the Individual Pocketbook.

Casting Bread Across the Waters Britain's Achievement At Arras

Moral Climax of the War Ireland's Evil Genius

Passing of the Auto-Gear Concrete Ships

D'Annunzio Salutes Us Can Billy Sunday Win New York?

Striking Illustrations, Including Humorous Cartoons

"The Digest" Policy in War and Peace

The entry of this nation into the war will have no effect upon the general policy of THE LITERARY DIGEST to give all the news from all sides. Every loyal American and Canadian will be anxious to know what the enemy is saying and doing, to understand his viewpoint, and to form as clear an idea as possible of the trend of public feeling among the nations arrayed against us. To the extent, then, that this is compatible

with the interests of our country, THE DIGEST will continue to print the news, from whatever point it may come, holding it to be the desire of every true patriot to know the exact situation. To crystallize the viewpoint of the day in all lands, including our own, and to present it as accurately as possible to the reader, is the aim, now as ever, of this foremost of news-magazines. Read it and judge the result for yourself.

April 21st Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

NEWS-DEALERS may now obtain copies of "The Literary Digest" from our local agent in their town, or where there is no agent, direct from the Publishers

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary.) NEW YORK

THE LITERARY DIGEST

"For his bounty,
there was no winter in it; an autumn 'twas
that grew the more by reaping."
Mr. Armour favors government supervision and control of food products in the United States, including the fixing of wholesale rates for meats and a minimum as well as a maximum bushel price for wheat. His suggestions should receive consideration from Congress, for his knowledge of the subject is probably as great, if not greater, than that of any other man discussing it, and his patriotism is pure.

Therefore, then, the need of a censorship
dictated as Senator Lodge says it will be
dictated, by bureaucrats? Where the
crisis and the danger that require it? Where
the crisis that requires the government to
dictate to all its employees, in every depart-
ment, especially the Postal Department, to
refrain, on others, probably to go the length
of prying into sealed letters? Are we to
dictate to all loyal Americans "snitches" and
informers on one another in order to force
through Congress legislation, needed badly

"we remain one people under an efficient government," added the Father of

Plant an acre for the wife and kiddies
Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors, and do
now.

Although the first and second reserves will eventually be filled with trained reservists, who have served the prescribed period of eleven months with the training forces, when the system is first put into operation volunteers more than 25 years of age who have had military experience in the regular army, National Guard or otherwise, will be accepted into the reserve organization. Those who are qualified will

... does not require service, without which merely training for a national defense is of little avail in time of war. Everyone who has the interest of the country at heart ought, therefore, to do everything in his power to have the General Stag bill enacted into law.

... came out of the lawyer, Kerensky, the laborers, and his able and fearless handling of the case won him wide popularity. Later Kerensky went to the Duma, and when he appeared as a candidate for the post of the first deputy Duma he was elected by a heavy vote. Kerensky is a Socialist, and shortly after entering the Duma he organized a group of Socialist popularizers for the workers (Laborites.) His appointment to the all-important post of Minister of Justice seems to have helped city this part of the Left.

One of the much-prized possessions of the family is a card of the following tenor: "On a certain year we led the school in the number of those committed to memory. Can remember any of them? We were held by a single mourner, the Henry De Witt Goodwin, who sang and dance arpeggio professionally as Henri De Witt Goodwin. He was buried yesterday in the New Cemetery. The funeral services were held in the chapel of the New Cemetery, New York City, on the 10th of the month of May, 1888."

ence Dances
a ceaseless throng
beet feet
beets are the cradle of
heart
podless, yet stronger than
tal life;
us they preserve the tender
that wait
only those that view
has fled,
a youth and beauty
by,
touched by every ray
from death,
streets could speak, but
yet unseen,
at vital power in the
ridal throne
power to the
William A. ...
famous.

OIL COMPANY HEAD SUE FOR SLANDER.

TWO PLAINTIFFS SEEK FIFTY
THOUSAND DAMAGES.

Ex-president and Secretary of
Corporation Charge Present Chief
Called Them "Crooks" and Said
He "Kicked Them Out"—Truth
of Alleged Statements Denied.

Two suits for slander, aggregat-
ing \$50,000, were filed yesterday by
W. H. Bradrick, former president,
and Harry Weaver, former secre-
tary of the Santa Clara Oil and De-
velopment Company, against L. C.
Throop, president of the corpora-

tion. Each plaintiff sues for
\$25,000.
It is alleged Mr. Throop stated in
the presence of others that "Brad-
rick is a crook and a thief; he at-
tempted to rob the company. I had
to kick him out of the company."
Of Mr. Weaver, he is alleged to
have stated:
"He is a thief, a blank crook and
scoundrel and unsafe. I kicked
Weaver out of the office on ac-
count of his crooked work."

Mr. Bradrick and Mr. Weaver
charge the statements were made to
injure their good names and are
false and malicious.

TEN ARE INDICTED.

Nine Open, One Secret Instrument.

Returned to Federal Judge.
The federal grand jury reported
the following indictments to United
States District Judge Trippel yester-
day afternoon: Pedro Lovato and
C. Tom Wah, smuggling smoking

opium; John Baker and Charles
Dishon, counterfeiting; Earl R.
White, stealing mail matter; Frank
Lugo and Sam Flores, stealing
freight in interstate commerce; Al-
phonso Salazar and Philip Masera,
uttering a forged money order. One
secret indictment was returned.

CLAIM CARGO WAS LOST.

Owner of Fishing Ship Seeks Re-
compense for Collision.
On the night of December 20,
1916, the fishing boat, Patrocks,
owned by the Slade Shipping Com-
pany, and the Valhalla, owned by
Walter Mulschneck, collided off Los
Angeles Harbor, and the Valhalla
was badly injured, according to a
complaint filed in the United States
District Court yesterday asking for
a judgment of \$500 from the owner
of the Patrocks. Not only was the
boat damaged, but the cargo of lobsters
and fish was lost.

crash was spilled in the Pacific
Ocean, it is alleged.
"SUGAR KING" STRICKEN.
George Drewery, Hawaiian "sugar
king," was found wandering yester-
day morning in a strawberry field
in East Los Angeles, where he had
strayed from his quarters at the
Alexandria Hotel. Mr. Drewery ap-
parently suffers from aphasia. It ap-
pears he was wounded on the head
several years ago in the island and
since then occasionally is stricken.

THEFTS DURING TEAS.

Mrs. Charles A. Bert of No. 5578
Hollywood boulevard and Mrs. D.
R. Richardson of No. 5504 Holly-
wood boulevard were giving tea
parties in their respective homes
yesterday afternoon when the above
mentioned loot valued at \$55. The
proceeds entered while the ladies
were in the front rooms where the
money and jewelry were stolen.

Religious. CAMPAIGN WILL BEGIN MONDAY.

Men to Carry Gospel to Shop
and Yard Workers.

Will Reach Four Thousand by
this United Effort.

General News of Local Flocks
and Shepherds.

Fully 4000 shop and yard men in
fifteen large industrial plants of Los
Angeles are to be reached with the
gospel message in a campaign to
be started Monday noon and to con-
tinue one week. All available forces
are being centered upon the above
detail incident to this evangelistic
campaign. The entire staff of the
evangelistic department of the as-
sociation will be used in handling
the programmes of the various meet-
ings.

A Great Inspiring Meeting

will be the feature of the close of this
campaign. It will be held in the
Central Y.M.C.A. Auditorium on the
Sunday closing the campaign, and
Dr. J. Whitcomb Brounger will give
the address.

CONSTANT REVIVAL.

A revival of considerable mag-
nitude is in progress each Sunday in
the First Church of the Nazarenes,
church and Wall streets, under the
preaching of the pastor, Rev. C. E.
Cornell. At least forty persons
have been baptized since the start of
the campaign. Many of these have
many of these have professed to find
salvation the past three Sundays.
The pastor will preach each evening
of interesting sermons on "The Power
of the Holy Spirit" each Sunday
morning. The remarkable scenes at
these meetings are the like those de-
scribed in the early days of the
Christian church. A great people's
meeting will be held tomorrow after-
noon with C. E. Cornell as leader.
Tomorrow night the pastor will
preach "The Great Question An-
swered." The large chorus and or-
chestra will furnish special music
at all services.

TEMPLE AUDITORIUM.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.
A sermon appropriate to "Kind-
ness to Animals" will be preached
by Dr. J. Whitcomb Brounger be-
fore the Temple Baptist church, Fifth
and Olive streets, tomorrow morn-
ing. His subject will be "Love Me,
Love My Dog." He will discuss the
question: Do animals have souls
and are they immortal? Ellis
Wheeler Wilcox has been invited to
this service. The topic of "The
Voice of the Voiceless" will be read.
There will be a baptismal service
in the morning. At night Adrian M.
Newman will give a monologue, "A
Message from Mars." Special musi-
cal features have been provided for
each meeting.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A mass meeting of the Christian
churches of Los Angeles and vicinity
will be held in the First Chris-
tian church, Eleventh and Hope
streets, Monday evening, 7:45
o'clock to hear reports and discuss
features for co-operation in the
Sunday campaign. "What
will make important reports—one
feature of co-operation, and the
other church advertising—morning
action will be taken on these re-
ports. Dr. W. F. Richardson, who
leads the pastorate of the Holly-
wood Christian church, will speak
on "The Kansas City Plan of Co-
operation."

PATRIOTIC SERMON.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Rev. Russell F. Thrapp will
preach a patriotic sermon to-
morrow evening in the First Chris-
tian church, Eleventh and Hope
streets, on "Four Chapters in American
History." The auditorium will be
decorated with the American colors
and there will be patriotic music.
In the morning Dr. A. C. Smith,
pastor of the Christian church, will
preach on "The American People in
the History of the World." Many
of his former parishioners will
be glad of this opportunity to
hear him again.

AT ST. JOHN'S.

RECTOR DAVIDSON'S THEMES.
Rev. George Davidson's sermon
tomorrow morning in St. John's
Episcopal church will be on the
text, "The Good Shepherd Giveth
His Life for the Sheep." In the
evening he will speak on "The
Good Shepherd Giveth His Life for
the Sheep." He will also speak on
"The Good Shepherd Giveth His Life
for the Sheep." He will also speak
on "The Good Shepherd Giveth His
Life for the Sheep." He will also
speak on "The Good Shepherd Giveth
His Life for the Sheep." He will
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WESTLAKE PRESBYTERIAN.

DR. W. L. FISHER, pastor,
will preach on "The Good Shepherd
Giveth His Life for the Sheep." In
the morning he will speak on "The
Good Shepherd Giveth His Life for
the Sheep." In the evening he will
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FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Edward W. Campbell, D.D., pastor,
will preach on "The Good Shepherd
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the morning he will speak on "The
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VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY.

VEDANTA CENTRE.
Swami Paramananda in charge. Services conducted by Sister Devananda, 1971 So.
Hollywood (11th car). Sunday, 11 a.m., subject, "Spiritual Practice." Wednesday
evening, 8 p.m., practical talk on the Bhagavad Gita. Tel. Home 5156; all welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE.

MARK TWAIN'S SATIRE
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER
Address by REYNOLD E. BLIGHT.
11 a.m., Church of the People, Blanchard Hall, 121 So. Broadway.
Musical Program. Prelude on "How America May Defeat Germany." All Seats Free.

MISSIONS.

UNION RESCUE MISSION.
145 NO. MAIN ST.
The Front Sunday, 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Saturday, 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
Sunday, 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. The Chicago wonder, Tom Mackay, will speak. Mrs. E. J. Clark will
sing. Thursday, all-day meeting with great men and great topics. Wm. Price, Sup.

UNIVERSALIST.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.
1217 S. Alvarado St., Cor. Hoover (Take Picnic car to Alvarado or W. 12th to Hoover).
Sunday services: Sunday-school, 9:45 a.m.; Service, 11:00 a.m.; by Rev. Anna C.
M. Tillman, National Organizer for the Women's National Missionary Association.
6:30 p.m.—Young People's Meeting. All invited.

CHRISTADELPHIAN.

"Present Conditions on the Earth the Fulfillment
of Bible Prophecy"
Subject of a free discourse at 3714 South Hill St., on Sunday evening at 7:30.
All are cordially invited. No collection.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.
Services every Sunday at 152 West Adams street: Sunday-school, 10 a.m. No col-
lection. Take South Main or Grand avenue cars.

BIBLE INSTITUTE.

DR. TORREY'S TOPICS.
"Neutrality Impossible" is the
subject announced for Sunday night
by Dr. R. A. Torrey, pastor of the
Church of the Open Door, Bible In-
stitute Auditorium. In the morning
he will preach on "A Christlike
Man." Unsurpassed programmes of
sacred music by a large chorus choir
and special singers, directed by Prof.
J. B. Trowbridge. You are earnestly
invited to a free seat in this splen-
did auditorium.

UNION RESCUE MISSION.

ALL-DAY MEETING THURSDAY.
An all-day meeting with great
men on great subjects is announced
for Thursday, April 20, at the Union
Rescue Mission, 145 North Main street,
for next Thursday. There will be special
music throughout the day. Tomorrow
morning at 10 o'clock; the evening
meeting at 8 o'clock; the regular evening
services at 7:30 o'clock, when "The
Chicago Wonder," Tom Mackay, will
speak on "The Way Out." Mrs. J.
E. Clark will sing. An invitation
is extended to persons in need of a
friend to see William Price, the su-
perintendent.

PATRIOTIC WORK GROWS.

GETS ASSISTANT PASTOR.
The work of the Boyle Heights
Methodist Episcopal church parish
has grown to such proportions that
Bishop Leonard has appointed Rev.
E. L. Todd, formerly a conference
evangelist, to be the assistant to the
pastor, Dr. Byron H. Wilson. Mr.
Todd begins his duties this week.
Tomorrow morning Dr. Wilson
will preach on "What is a Genuine
Revival?" and his evening subject
will be "Hindrances to a Revival."
The special evangelistic meetings
will begin on the 28th inst., with
services every night of the week.
The pastor will preach each evening
and Rev. S. L. Todd will direct the
music.

ANNIVERSARY.

VERMONT AVENUE CHURCH.
A service commemorating the sec-
ond anniversary of the Vermont
avenue Presbyterian church, Fifty-
third street and Vermont avenue,
will be held at 3 o'clock tomorrow
afternoon. Addresses will be made
by Dr. Hugh K. Walker and Rev.
Herbert Booth Smith, and there will
be special music by a large chorus
choir and A. L. Miller, harpist.

INTERESTING THEMES.

ST. PAUL'S PRO-CATHEDRAL.
In St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Olive
street, opposite Central Park, tomor-
row morning, Dean MacCormack
will review the last book written
by Sir Oliver Lodge, in which he
discusses the question of the soul.
Raymond, since the young man's
death while fighting in the trenches
somewhere in France. The topic of
this sermon will be "Is it Possible
to Hold Intercourse with the
Dead?"

CHURCH EVENTS TOMORROW.

DR. N. L. ROWLANDS' sermon to-
morrow morning in the Southern
Baptist church, Fifty-fourth
street and Sixth avenue, will be on
"The Good Shepherd Giveth His Life
for the Sheep." He will also speak
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THE PLACE OF THE YOUNG.

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Unitarian church, Rev. Clayton
Palmer, superintendent of agricul-
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Knowledge is a High-power Rifle.

has been the increase in the amount expended by California electric utilities in additions, betterments and new construction. During the five years from 1912 to 1916, inclusive, approximately \$100,000,000 of money has been invested in California electric utility properties. The enormous amount is more than one third of the entire moneys which have been invested during the last five years in all classes of California public utilities. The total significant not merely of the enterprise the men who are constructing and operating our electric properties, but also, I believe, of the faith in the justice and liberality of public regulation in this State."

Well-equipped bathhouse at Hotel Coronado for lovers of bathing and fishing.—[Advertisement.]

Flggers.

MANY MAKE KITES.

Santa Monica Bay School Pupils are Anxious to Take Part in Contest Next Month When Also Newboys will Be Entertained.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.

OCEAN PARK, April 19.—Superintendent of Schools Horace M. Rook of Santa Monica has authorized the students and teachers to make kites especially for The Times kite flying celebration to be held at Ocean Park May 1. The students have taken up the work with interest and contemplate making a large number of kites.


The kite contests will mean cash prizes for The Times' newboys who win. Prizes of \$5 for first, \$2.50 for second, and \$1 each for five other places will be given.

The boys who increase the sales of the Sunday Times by a certain number and hold the increase for the two following Sundays will be the guests of The Times and the people of Ocean Park.

Just flying kites isn't all that will happen, though, for many treats are in store for the boys who have The Times badges, and are given free tickets to amusement places in Ocean Park when they arrive. The second and third prizes will also be open to them. There will be a "weiner" roast and lunch from 1 to 2 o'clock p.m. After that the Great American Derby Race, Puzzletown, the City Jail and the Toadstool, all amusement places, will be visited at many times as the boys wish.

WITH PAY.

REDONDO BEACH, April 20.—M. B. Rice, local newspaper man, has been appointed paid secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and will assume his duties in new headquarters next week.



What You Surely Need

is a healthy, active, insubstantial liver.

Small doses, taken regularly, insure that.

Maybe You Need

a purgative sometimes. Then take one larger dose.

Keep that in mind; it will pay you rich dividends in Health and Happiness.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS

Genuine bears Signature
Penitence

Colorless faces often show the absence of iron, in the blood.

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.

ASK FOR AND GET

Horlick's

The Original
Malted Milk

Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price.

ly Popular

Offet Dances

ly evening Ballroom Supper
dously successful. a
at ballroom of The Alex-
d with people.
thing to do over to Hotel
with a party of friends,
by the music of Alter's fa-

mine thirty
autiful ballroom
Alexandria.
\$1.00 per person.
reations early.
33 or Main 1897.

Alexandria

ing Streets.

Knowledge is a High-power Rifle.

An Opportune and Extraordinary Premium Offer

The Times has made arrangements to distribute to its patrons, as a premium with the Daily and Sunday Times, the intensely interesting book—entitled

“Military and Naval America”

BY
CAPTAIN HARRISON S. KERRICK,
COAST ARTILLERY CORPS, U. S. ARMY.

(Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)

**To Be Ready for Delivery About
April 29th or 30th.**

Meantime, and while waiting for it, read the luminous review headed “America’s Forces Well Described” on page 18 of Part III, Sunday’s Times of April 8.

This Book, THE RETAIL PRICE OF WHICH IS TWO DOLLARS PER COPY, is an Encyclopedia of Valuable Information, trustworthy, timely and authentic, concerning the various activities of the

**Army and Navy and of the
Auxiliary Elements of National Defense:
The Coast Guard,
(Revenue Cutter and Life-Saving Service)
The American National Red Cross,
Military Colleges,
Camps of Instruction,
Rifle Clubs, Boy Scouts, Etc.
Characteristic Illustrations, Maps, Diagrams,
and tables of organization, strength and pay.**

**A Book for Soldiers. A Book for Sailors.
A Book for Regulars. A Book for Volunteers.
A Book for Young Men. A Book for Old Men.
A Book for All Men. A Book for Citizens
“on foot and in carriages.”**

Contains a Comprehensive Glossary of Military and Naval Terms, and answers practically all questions that any one, whether soldier or civilian, would be likely to ask concerning the Army and Navy. Besides, its style is fascinating.

A handbook of facts in a crisp and vivid style. Prepared by the authority, and with the help of the U. S. War and Navy Departments.

“Military and Naval America”

Is in many respects the foremost publication of its kind extant, and should be read by every patriotic American. It contains information, suggestions and instructions that will enable every man and woman to render efficient service to the nation.

New subscribers to The Times can obtain this splendid \$2.00 book and the Daily and Sunday Times on a six-months subscription contract by paying 90 cents a month for both. This is only 15 cents a month more than the regular subscription price for The Times alone.

The book will be sold to old subscribers and to the general public at The Times Main and Branch Offices at \$1.50 per copy, which is 50 cents less than it can be purchased for elsewhere. It will be postpaid to any point in the United States for \$1.60 per copy.

Countless men and women may acquire from this incomparable volume the authoritative information necessary to an intelligent understanding of the present status and plan of organization of the United States Army and Navy; and all readers naturally wish to be considered intelligent.

Subscription Contracts and Additional Information will be furnished upon request.

ADDRESS

The Times-Mirror Company

New Times Building,
1st and Broadway, Los Angeles.

SATURDAY MORNING

COMMERCIAL.
L PRODUCE MARKET

market of the city yesterday. The rapid advance in price has been checked for the time being. Food hoarders are still active and that is the reason today many commodities are bringing record-breaking values. Potatoes are firm and the better grades of stock have again been sold at a hundredweight

prices in greater quantities. The fact ought to result in quotations in the near future for vegetable list lettuce has been set at 30 cents a dozen or \$1.20 per bushel, and other vegetables are weakening. Wheat prices soaring in Chicago and other centers and local advancing their quotations almost every day it seems to bakers at the city were some relief in the situation. Stand today bakers of L. are paid 4 and 10 cents a certain standard weight on wheat and flour prices a few months before the stand present soaring values of prices. The bakers now are anxious of fixing the weight

themselves, but labeling exact net weight, so that they could not have a chance to cheat. The bakers do not want to be criticized for this standard loaf, as they claim the price for bread does not reflect the public. Consumer groups, they say, to pay the price and receive the loaf. Several big bakers estimate that they are taking a loss on every loaf of bread.

But prices remain about the same. Fish represents about the same. Bread that can be bought to eat and shrimps have been reduced to 10 cents a pound and half a pound raised to 10 cents. Eggs are slightly lower at year's end. The morning's session of the exchange, extras declining

a dozen and pullets to
 Cheese and other staples
 red. Receipts totaled 46
 ggs. 68,840 pounds of butter
 ds of cheese, 3896 sacks
 525 sacks of onions and
 f apples.

BUTTER AND
EGG QUOTATIONS:

Creamery extras, 30 per
cent, 37. The selling price to
the consumer is 4 cents higher than above
fresh extras, 34; case
bullets, 30. All eggs sold
in and fillers, valued at 35

California fresh, 54¢ @
rhorns, 28; Tillamook
Oregon triplets, 28; do-
blets, 35¢; 100 lbs., 25¢; 40
brusks, 80¢; Canada
German breakfast, 1.00;
27; Martin twins, 28;
FRUIT — Oranges, navel,
tangierines, 1.56 leg;
valencia, 1.50; 100 lbs.,
str. fancy, 5.00; 90.00.
CITRUS — Apples: Spits-
@2.60; White: Winter
10.25; Yellow New
10.00; 2.55; Roman
10.00; 2.55; 100 lbs.,
5¢ 95¢; lb., loquats,
Cranberries, Late
10.00; strawberries, 5.

VEGETABLES — These
are for first-class ship-
Alligator pear, 8.00 @
cucumbers, 75¢ per box, as
lb.; red cabbage, 6 per
box; cauliflower, 1.25

chila, 20; buthouse
5@2.25 doz.; horserad-
onions, 25 doz.; oya-
doz.; leeks, 30 doz.;
oz., 1.10 crate; chic-
oz.; parsnips, 50 doz.;
lb.; bell peppers, 55;
doz.; mint, 40 doz.;
hubarb, Crimson Win-
strawberry, 1.10@1.25;

turnips, 45 doz.; to-
ratoes, 25.00 lug.
Northrup, 6 doz.;
100 lb.; sweet pota-
toes, 8 1/2 lb. Price,
\$1.00. No. 1, 16.50; man-
nino, 15.00; yellow Mar-
ket, 15.00; black eyes, 0.50;
lentils, 22.00.
Beans—strings, 21;
cans, 20; chile tains,
brown onions, 10 lb.;
3.75 @ 4.00, crate.
Onions, 12 1/2 lb.
Rt. amber, 15 1/2 @ 14;
8 1/2 @ 9; white, 8 1/2
10 @ 11; beewax.

AND DATES—Rail-
16-oz. fancy, 10;
Not-a-Seed, 48 12-
crown, 1.85; 4-crown,
choice, seeded, 2.25;
id, 4.75 case; seed-
Thompson bleached,
muscatel, 50s, 2-
crown, 4.25; 4-crown,
n. 50-lb. case.

2.75; 5-layer, 1.75
25-lb. boxes, black,
Dates, Golden, 60s,
12s, 20; Dromedary.
Almonds, fancy, IXL,
Ultra, 18 1/4 @ 19; pe-
cocoanuts, per doz.,
20; Brazil, 22; wal-
19 @ 19 1/4; Jumbo,
19.

o; orchard run, 18;
uta, 15 lb.; pine, 20
o; eastern popcorn,
poorn, 7; peanuts,
11.
lba.) Extra fancy
0@7.25; Patna, 7.00
i, 7.25; Blue Rose,
Rose, 6.00@5.50;
o; California, 7.50;
No. 1, 7.25.

broken, 4.00 @ 4.50;
on; rice middlings,
sh, 42.00 ton.

Beef List.

Following are prices
at: No. 1 fed steers,
; seconds, 9½; No.
heifers, 8; seconds,
and stags, 6 @ 6½;
stags, 6 @ 6½.

25. calves, 60¢; 54;
 sheep, ewes, 9.50;
 13.00. Following
 based on delivered
 cars f.o.b. Los
 Angeles grain fed, 100
 lbs.; 150 to 175 lbs.,
 225 lbs., 12¢; 13.
 to producers;
 roasters, 28;
 hens, 12.00.

28; toms, 27 1/2 30;	Ten
x geese. 20. Sell-	Sac
in 3 cents higher	San
ona,	Out
ra, 55 lbs. and	Sto
17; ewes, 55 lbs.	
2, 16.	
illy, 40 1/2	ha

ers, 15%; medium Gr

CHANGES ON FORCE.

Results of Last Civil Service Examination are Promotion of Chonfours and Naming of Eleven Others to Positions as Patrolmen.

Twenty changes in the personnel of the police department were announced yesterday by Chief Butler upon receipt of the results of the last Civil Service examination for patrolmen.

Men appointed patrolmen, having passed the tests: Lawrence F. Taylor, G. Earl Allen, John C. Dunning, Thomas S. Lofthouse, David B. Charles H. Ernst, Clayton M. Thomason, Harrison E. Pross, Edgar McFadden, Isaac O. Gibson and Miles C. Sutherland.



A. J. Harris, Frank Ross, E. J. Romero and Earl R. Lorange, who were appointed as temporary police men, have been relieved of duty.

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Times subscribers can earn approxi-

mately 15 cents a month for their favorite charity by the sale of 80 copies of the daily and Sunday Times; and boys and girls can earn considerable spending money by collecting old copies of this newspaper from friends and neighbors.

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MAYOR'S GIVEN BIG RECEPTION.

Firemen Cheer the Incumbent at Their Annual Ball.

He Takes Orders Only from People, Says Speaker.

City Attorney Reviews Record of His Office.

While Mayor Woodman, candidate for re-election, was leading the grand march with Miss Martha Dietrich, "queen" of the department, at the firemen's ball at Shrine Auditorium last night, enthusiastic meetings were being held in many parts of the city in his behalf. There was an immense crowd at the dance and the Mayor was given a most enthusiastic reception.

It was the first appearance of the new firemen's band, an organization of sixty-four pieces headed by Fire Commissioner Frankenstein.

Master of ceremonies was Fire Chief Elser. He announced that the major portion of the fund obtained would be expended in paying for uniforms and instruments of the band.

Six important Woodman meetings were held and the speakers included such well-known spellbinders as Attorney Frank Dominguez, H. M. Barranger, Frank Blair, Walter Stevenson, Rufus Bowden and Dr. Glenn McWilliams, who hailed their favorite as "the biggest, strongest and best Mayor Los Angeles has ever had."

Mayor Woodman has proven himself to be a man to be avowed by any element or faction, and you can bank upon it that he takes orders only from the people," said Mr. Dominguez, before a large gathering at the San Pedro-street school. "In such a crisis as this it is a poor time to 'swap horses in the middle of a stream,'" he warned. "Mayor Woodman has proved himself to be the man for the job. He has given all a 'square deal' during the months he has been in the chief executive's chair and the people are confident that he will continue to stand for the welfare of the city paramount and do but one thing—cast their ballot for Mayor Woodman at the primaries."

FOR WOODMAN DAY.

Plans are rapidly progressing for "Woodman Day," set for next Thursday, and the Mayor's committee, which has this affair in charge, predicts that it will be one of the biggest political events held in Los Angeles in years.

The "telephone girls" will be worked overtime for all day long supporters of Woodman will ring up their friends and urge a heavy vote for the Mayor on May 1. Every section of the city will be represented by volunteer workers urging their friends to support Mayor Woodman and more than seventy-five meetings will be held in Woodman's behalf.

These will begin early and continue throughout the day and evening. More than 100 prominent citizens will take the stump on this day and sound the praises of Mayor Woodman. Homes, schoolhouses and halls will be used for these gatherings and every portion of the city will be covered.

MEETINGS FOR STEPHENS.

Two routing meetings were addressed by City Attorney Albert Stephens last evening, and members of his "flying squadron," composed of prominent Los Angeles attorneys, were the speakers at several others. The first meeting addressed by Mr. Stephens was that of the Malabar-street improvement association, held in the Malabar school.

"The work of the City Attorney's office has been doubled and trebled in the last few years," said Mr. Stephens, "so that it is only by the use of the most complete system that the present administration is able to cope with the tremendous business that comes before it."

"Since I took office three ordinances have been drawn by my department and there have been 108 City Council cases tried in the last two years with the loss of only twenty. There are many appeals now pending that are of vast importance to the city and it is for this reason that I am asking you to return me to office for another term. I think you all agree with the wisdom of not changing officials at such a time as this."

From this gathering Mr. Stephens was taken to Fifty-fourth and Normandie streets, where he spoke to the Normandie Square Improvement Association.

SPEAKS ON ECONOMY.

Warren L. Williams, candidate for City Attorney, last night addressed the Good Government League, dwelling at length upon the need of economy in the city administration. Other Williams' meetings were addressed by Attorney Griffith Jones, Los Angeles, and Mrs. F. L. Randolph, the latter speaking at Lincoln High School.

COUNCIL CANDIDATES.

Students of the University of Southern California College of Law are campaigning for E. J. Delaney, candidate for City Council, whose son is enrolled at the law school. Headed by the young man, who is also his father's campaign manager, the boys are electioneering and presenting Delaney's platform of reforming penal institutions throughout the city.

Thomas W. Roule, candidate for City Council, spoke before 500 employees of the Ideal Iron Works at noon yesterday by special invitation. He advocated a clean administration by capable business men and declared for district representation.

G. P. Conaway, candidate for the Council, renewed old acquaintances in San Pedro and Wilmington yesterday, and was assured by them of a large vote at the primaries. A number of the business men have known Mr. Conaway for many years and heartily endorse his candidacy.

MAKES HARD CAMPAIGN.

Mrs. Cecelia A. Greenbaum, who is a candidate for the Board of Education, is making a hard campaign and declared yesterday she is encouraged over the outlook. Mrs. Greenbaum has resided here a great many years and has considerable experience in school work, having been connected with the purchasing department of the Board of Education for six years.

In honor of Mayor Woodman, the Los Angeles English Opera Company will give a patriotic concert at Normal Hill Center Auditorium tonight. The company has 100 voices, Edward Lebert being the conductor. The company was founded by E. M. De Pasquale.

The Public Service.

At the City Hall.
OLD EMPLOYEES NOW WANT NEW PLACES.
DISGORGED BY CITY-COUNTY OFFICE MERGER.

Declare They Have Received no Consideration from Civil Service. Council will Insist on Their Employment as Well as on Spokesman Occur in Which They Can Serve.

Representing those employees who will be or already are out of service as a result of the combination of the city and county tax assessor's and collectors' offices, M. T. Herzog yesterday introduced a resolution before the Council asking that these persons be placed on the eligible civil service lists without further examinations.

Up to the present time, the civil service departments have apparently not seen fit to take such a step. Mr. Herzog explained that there were several men who had been anywhere from ten to twenty-five years of service and have now reached the age when they are discharged and take civil service examinations by their years. In all justice to these men, who are expert in matters pertaining to civil accounting and similar matters, he declared that they should not be shaved, but given an opportunity of saving their own livelihood.

Not only have the men in the abandoned departments been refused employment in the united offices, but the civil service bodies have, up to this time, refused to place them on the eligible list for service in other city departments unless they can pass the competitive examinations, which practically are impossible on account of advanced years.

Councilman Collins spoke very feelingly in the matter, insisting that such treatment was improper and unfair. Other members of the body who expressed themselves took a similar stand, and it was finally moved to send the resolution favoring further employment of these men to the Mayor for his approval and then to the civil service commissions in order to force the issue.

OH, LISTEN!

BAND SEASON AT HAND.

The City Council yesterday received an invitation from Bandmaster F. Gregory, to be present at the opening of the summer music season at Eastlake Park tomorrow night. It is the intention of the band to hold its first public concert. The recently completed band stand will be used for the first time and in a measure this will be the dedicatory exercise.

Amend Theater Ordinance.

The ordinance governing construction and operation of motion picture theaters yesterday received a slight amendment. This calls for not too great a slope in the seats, particularly those approaching exits. It fixes the maximum elevation as being every ten feet in distance. The Council adopted the measure unanimously.

Interchange Trucking.

The Harbor Commission yesterday submitted a resolution to the City Council requesting authorization to permit an interchange of truck service between the city and the Lake Railway. The matter was referred to the Harbor Committee of the Council for disposition.

Food Ordinance Drafted.

City Attorney Stephens yesterday transmitted to the ordinance regulating food service to the Council. The ordinance provides for the sanitary handling of food products and may eliminate drug stores and wagon food vending to a considerable extent. The matter was referred to the Committee on Health and Sanitation for final discussion and submission before its presentation for passage or rejection.

Sentenced.

BOYETT'S TERM IS FIVE YEARS.

BANK OF ITALY BOOK-KEEPER THIEF IS PUNISHED.

Bride Falls Painting as Judge Speaks, then Robbers and Avores Intention to Stick by Her Husband Until He is Released from Prison.

Arrested. Ance Boyett, the wolf of the treasury, who came at night to steal from the vault of the Bank of Italy, while employed as head book-keeper, was sentenced yesterday to serve five years in prison by Superior Judge Craig.

Boyett stole a large sum from the bank, gradually increasing his thefts as he sank deeper and deeper. As Superior Judge Craig pronounced sentence, the young bride of the man fell forward in the courtroom where she sat. Her head struck against the bench in front of her. She lay for a moment, lowly groaning. Then she arose, erect and faced her husband with a smile. "Ance," she said to him, "I'll stick with you, and five years isn't very long."

On the day before he married her he began stealing from the bank. She had been given him the advance that made it possible for him to marry.

Boyett thanked Superior Judge Craig for what mercy could be shown him after the fullness of his repeated crimes had been revealed. While Boyett was being sentenced, his attorney, Frank Dominguez, appeared much affected.

PLAN IS APPROVED.

The plan to have the city plant and maintain ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers on West Street from Hoover street to the city limits, received the approval of the Board of Public Works yesterday. Blueprints showing the assessment district and a recommendation that the work be done, were turned over to the City Council by the board, with the suggestion of immediate action.

BAD CHECK CHARGE.

Harry Salasbar, a juvenile, was arrested yesterday by Detectives White and Parsons, at Fourth street and Broadway, on a fictitious check charge.

WAR ON JITNEY ON IN EARNEST.

Street Railway Employees Launch Petitions. Their Aim is to Have Concern Advance Their Wages.

Company's Books Show it Can't Afford Rise.

Employees of the Los Angeles Railway to the number of 2800, representing 10,000 persons of the city dependent upon payrolls of the street railway company yesterday began the circulation of an initiative petition, modeled after the San Francisco ordinance for the regulation of jitney busses.

Some weeks ago the men made a demand upon the company for an increase of wages and threatened a walkout. Their demands were met by the company with the opening of the company's books, showing that the present conditions it would be impossible to meet their demands.

In one letter which is alleged to have been written by Mr. Gollum to a girl in Oakland complained because the lid had been nailed down on high life in Los Angeles. He mentioned several cafes which he said "the long hairs" had closed, "and the way the deer people are going for prices—straw hats, horseback and afoot—would make one's head swim."

"It is unnecessary to say how pleased and grateful I was to hear from you. I felt if you had been near, I should almost, if not quite, have squeezed you to death." The decree was granted.

SLAPPED HER FACE.

NOW SHE WANTS DIVORCE.

Mrs. Margaret E. Morgan was at a party with her husband, Frank S. Morgan, a street car conductor, when she dropped something on her dress. As a result, she testified in Judge Dehy's court yesterday in her suit for divorce, Mr. Morgan slapped her face and called her names. They also quarreled, she alleged, because Mr. Morgan had a penchant for talking with women passengers.

Mr. Morgan, through an attorney, opposed paying alimony, claiming he had been ill and was not working full time. Judge Dehy took the case under submission.

HE WINS DECREE.

ALLEGED LOVE MAKING.

James L. Cartwright was granted a decree from Florence O. Cartwright by Judge Dehy yesterday on the ground of desertion. In a previous action a decree was denied by Judge Monroe. At that time Mrs. Cartwright declared that her husband had made love to another girl in an adjoining room during the progress of a party.

In yesterday's suit Mr. Cartwright told the court that his wife had said to him she preferred another man. This resulted in numerous quarrels between the couple, it seems.

IN AND OUT.

ABOUT THE COURTS.

MEISSNER ESTATE. Frederick C. Meissner, of Long Beach, who died on the 5th inst., left an estate of \$40,000 consisting of real and personal property. Under the will, which was filed for probate yesterday, \$12,000 in bonds are bequeathed to his brothers, Louis, Ernest, Theodore and J. C. Meissner, and his sisters, Lucy Koehman and Julia Schweitzer. Neil Whitcomb, executor, was appointed.

The residue is left to the widow, Eleanor Meissner.

VERDICT FOR WIDOW.

A jury in Judge Taft's court yesterday awarded Mrs. Anna E. Stein \$2500 damages for the death of her husband, W. C. Stein, who was struck by the automobile driven by A. L. Beem of Gardena. The accident happened at Fair Oaks avenue and California street, Pasadena. The defense was that Mr. Stein was running to catch a car and fell in front of the automobile, and the accident was unavoidable. Mrs. Stein asked \$50,000 damages.

INCORPORATIONS. The Society for the Promotion of the Federation of Nations, incorporators H. W. Riley, William R. Sandberg, E. Graham, H. M. Hull and A. F. Gault.

Delay.

ORDINANCE HELD UP.

City Attorney is Busy and Draft of Billboard Law is Not Yet Ready—May Put Tentative Outline up to Council Welfare Committee.

Press of business and lack of sufficiently definite instructions from the Council were given yesterday as the reasons of City Attorney Stephens for not presenting the ordinance regulating the billboard nuisance and driving it from the residence districts. He suggested, however, that he should submit a tentative bill to the Public Welfare Committee of the Council.

"We are ready to proceed immediately with the ordinance if it is turned over to us in any kind of tangible form," said Councilwoman Lindsay, chairman of the committee.

At the same time she reported the theft of her copy of the Chamber of Commerce "delay committee" report on the billboard matter. She declared it had been in her possession in the morning, and that she had left it on her desk when she went out to luncheon. On her return the official document was gone. She notified Secretary Wiggins of the chamber, who later in the afternoon furnished her with another copy.

STRINGS ON LIBERTY.

Unusual Offender Gets Probation.

Must Support Family. William Bridges, who entered a plea of guilty to a statutory charge before Police Judge White, Thursday, the first plea of its kind in the history of local police courts, was yesterday given a suspended sentence of one year and placed on two years probation, providing he pays \$25 a month to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Bridges, for the support of herself and children.

He will appear before Judge White next Monday at Fourth street and Broadway, on a fictitious check charge.

STUDENTS WILL HAVE TO WALK.

New High School Beyond Car Line; no Rail Extension Because of Jitneys.

Lack of close regulation of the jitney bus is going to make the students of the new Los Angeles High School on Rimpau avenue, near West Pico boulevard, walk to and from the end of the present car line.

W. E. Wolf addressed a communication to the City Council, which was read yesterday. It pointed out that no adequate railroad transportation has been arranged for students who will start to the school in September.

The Council referred the matter to the Board of Public Utilities for special and speedy action. It was suggested that the school should certainly have the facilities of a near-by car line.

Officials of the Los Angeles Railway Company, when asked about possible extension of the Pico line, stated that it would be out of the question unless jitney bus traffic were regulated.

Sequence.

WOULD CLEAN SLATE.

Now that Venice Life Guard has Been Allowed to Join His Ship, on Probation on Bigamy Charge, Second Wife Would Annul Marriage.

Ethel Ronzheimer yesterday filed suit to annul her marriage to Clyde I. Blake, who, as a Venice life guard, won her love. It appeared, however, that the stalwart life guard had previously married Hazel Scott, whom he had known in Sunday-school in Kansas City, and whom he had never divorced. On the heels of this came the surprising news that he was a deserter from the navy.

Mr. Blake, who was arrested, having assumed the name of Roy E. Williams, was released on probation, and allowed to rejoin his ship, the U. S. cruiser Pittsburgh.

Admits the Corn.

Earl Rogers Confesses Judgment in Suit Growing Out of Use of Taxicab During Patrick Calhoun Trial in San Francisco, Six Years Ago.

A taxicab bill of \$448.45, growing out of the Patrick Calhoun trial in San Francisco six years ago, was the cause of a suit filed by Judge W. B. Rogers yesterday. This suit was filed five years ago against Earl Rogers, who defended Mr. Calhoun. Yesterday he confessed judgment for \$284.45 in favor of A. W. Kennedy. Mr. Rogers' answer to the suit was that only a portion of the bill was for his personal use as agent for his client.

"We opened the books of the company to a committee of these men, and showed that the fare of 5 cents, which, unlike steam fares, cannot be increased to meet increased costs, and that this company could obtain the money necessary to increase their wages would be to eliminate unfair competition."

It was pointed out to these men that the Los Angeles Railway is suffering a loss of more than three hundred dollars a week because of the unfair jitney competition.

"We pointed out to the men that the company had made every effort to pay the bus to run must be set forth in all applications, but nothing in the ordinance covers the case of taxes which the busser are to pay to the city."

Under present conditions this company cannot raise wages and meet nickel sniping competition."

BETRAYS BENEFACTOR. Chinaman Takes Suit of Clothes from Man Benefiting Him.

Quan Yen yesterday committed a crime which he would pay for with his life, had the action occurred in his native country. Quan is a Chinese and he met an Australian, N. S. Oberon, No. 17 North Main street, yesterday and asked how he could get to San Pedro. Oberon told him he would take him to the station. Oberon carried a suit of clothes just from the tailor. He placed the box on the floor, while buying a paper at the railway station, and when he turned around Quan had appropriated the suit and neglected to return his benefactor's property.

The Chinese was arrested by Detectives Parsons and White, as he passed through Watts. The two detectives rushed him to the station, and took Quan from the train. Quan was later released, as Oberon refused to prosecute him when he recovered his suit.

Hazardous.

DISHES FOR WEAPONS.

Bottle of Lye Gets Mixed in and Victim of Attack in Her Kitchen. Lones Her Eye—Colored Intruder is Arrested for Disturbing Peace.

"Does you all notice how I can throw dem dishes?" asked John Bray, colored, No. 1186 Pine avenue, Long Beach, yesterday, as he hurried plates and saucers at Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, also colored, who was at home at No. 747 Kohler street. Mrs. Anderson was too busy dodging the missiles to reply.

Bray had been breaking into Mrs. Anderson's home for several days, in sudden fits, it is alleged, and throwing things at her, separating the furniture and otherwise disturbing the peace. Yesterday, the charge made, as was more than usually substantiated, as the wife was arrested by Detectives White and Parsons.

Anderson will keep her left eye. A bottle of lye liquid splattered over her face, entering her left eye. She was treated at the Receiving Hospital by Police Surgeon Stoekey, who stated that she will lose the sight of the eye. Bray was arrested by Detectives White and Parsons and Patrolman Huff.

PROTESTS WAGE OUT.

The "Public Welfare League" yesterday afternoon filed a protest against the action of the superintendent of charities in placing on half-pay for ten weeks, twenty members of the state relief division.

The protest states that the depletion of a trust fund cannot legally be made good in this way, and declares the higher official who has been responsible for the lack of funds.

May Get No Power.

(Continued from First Page.)

Gas and Electric Company people enquired. Attorney W. E. Cheney, Herbert J. Goudie and P. M. Overton of the gas company, as well as several other officials, were at the meeting.

Mr. Kemp of the Public Service Commission, declared they were there merely for the purpose of "gumming up the works." Councilman Roberts stated that if the gas company officials were present merely as private citizens, they should have the right to remain. William Mead, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Power Committee, took the stand that anyone should have the right to point out any defects in the proposed contracts, no matter whom they were representing.

At this point Commissioner Kemp declared the appearance of these persons was nothing less than an insult and an invasion of the functions of the committee.

The meeting without accomplishing its purpose adjourned until Monday afternoon.

In the morning, the Council Committee of the whole, failed to do more than discuss a few of the terms of the contract.

ALLEGED VANDALISM.

Residents and property owners on Fortieth place, between Moneta avenue and Figueroa street, headed by W. Fields, presented a petition and appeared in person before the Public Service Commission yesterday, protesting against the municipal power bureau erecting unsightly and dangerous poles in front of their residences, when there is an alley available for the poles. They declared that should the municipal lines be carried on this street, at least one-third of each tree there would have to be cut out. Engineer Scattergood is to meet the property owners Monday morning, when they will further explain their grievances.

Easy Money.

TWO ARE BUNKOED.

Man Wants to Buy Cow, Loose Large Sum and Gets Nothing—Another Pays for Almsbush and Fails to Secure It—Gang of Crooks Suspected.

Ernest Roth of No. 123 North San Pedro street wanted to buy a cow. He did not purchase the animal, but he lost \$700 when he thought he had secured a bovine of the feminine gender.

Hernando Dominguez of Watts wanted to buy an almsbush. He paid three men \$1250 for one of the tractors at the Martin aviation field. Then he discovered he did not own the airplane after all.

The two are thought to have been fleeced by the same party of bunco men.

Mr. Roth told two men he would purchase a cow. They found an animal in a vacant lot, and told Mr. Roth it was theirs, and then one of them recalled that he had \$15,000 to distribute to the poor. Mr. Roth could aid if he would put up a bond. The distributor-to-be placed \$700 with the two men as a bond; they disappeared, his money did too, and when he tried to take the cow away a woman ran out of a near-by house and chased him from the lot.

Mr. Dominguez was patriotic. He was going to Mexico to fight for his country. As he brooded of the wrongs of Mexico he met three strangers. They learned of his intention, suggested that he return to his native country in the latest-type conveyance, and offered to sell him one for \$10,000. Mr. Dominguez had only \$1250, but he lost it as readily as he would have lost the \$10,000. The men are gone and the tractor is still on the field.

Established 1881

Lamburger

BROADWAY AND HILL
SUNSET, BDWY. 1168—HOME 1888

Plenty of New Shirts with Laundered Cuffs

This lot reveals some very remarkable values at \$1.50.

—And there's a variety of patterns that men be glad to see—the conservative, more extreme effects, all the colors liked for spring wear. The of excellent-quality rics, too—printed and madras that stand many trips to laundry; sizes 14 to 18.

—This lot reveals some very remarkable values at \$1.50.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.	
The City and the Count. Editorial.	5-6
The Eagle, The Eagle.	6-7
The Hummer's Escape from	7-8
Mr. McKinley's National Park	8-9
Great Battles of Korea (under Japanese Rule)	9-10
How Uncle Sam Will Feed His Army	10-11
Yongueson of Finks McGraw	11-12
Compulsory Military Training	12-13
General Natchez's Cartoon	13-14
Good Short Stories	14-15
History of the Battle of the Marston	15-16
Are You Fast?	16-17
Violence and Apollonian (Illustration)	17-18
Dutton General's Letter of Commendation	18-19
How to Write a Good Novel	19-20
William Favers to be a Congressman	20-21
Lady Bug Beetle Flights the Best Bug	21-22
Is the Truth on Hand or	22-23
California's Food and	23-24
Marking the City and	24-25
The Blue Organization	25-26
Home, Home, Home	26-27
Poetry and Humor	27-28

These will be those through which citizens will take day and sound Mayor. Homies halls will be us ing and every will be covered.

MEETINGS

Two routing dressed by City Stephens last ev of his "Rings a of punishment I are the make The first was t Stephens was t street improv in the Malabar

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SPEAKS

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COUNCIL

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In honor of 1 Los Angeles En will give a pair animal Hill Center The company Edward Lebertt The company The Pasquall

1	The City and the Coast.	Editorial.	2-5
2	The Pacific.	The Editors.	3
3	California.	Editorial.	4
4	Good Night, Boston.	Editorial.	5
5	Among the Ruins of the Big House.	Editorial.	6
6	Are You Part?	Editorial.	7
7	Apollonius (Illustration).	Editorial.	8
8	John (Literary Notes of Emerson).	Editorial.	9
9	The Immortal (Continued).	Editorial.	10
10	William Powers to be a Conqueror.	Editorial.	11
11	Why Must Death Fight the Moon?	Editorial.	12
12	Editorial.	Editorial.	13
13	Editorial.	Editorial.	14
14	Editorial.	Editorial.	15
15	Editorial.	Editorial.	16
16	Editorial.	Editorial.	17
17	Editorial.	Editorial.	18
18	Editorial.	Editorial.	19
19	Editorial.	Editorial.	20
20	Editorial.	Editorial.	21
21	Editorial.	Editorial.	22
22	Editorial.	Editorial.	23
23	Editorial.	Editorial.	24
24	Editorial.	Editorial.	25
25	Editorial.	Editorial.	26
26	Editorial.	Editorial.	27
27	Editorial.	Editorial.	28
28	Editorial.	Editorial.	29
29	Editorial.	Editorial.	30
30	Editorial.	Editorial.	31
31	Editorial.	Editorial.	32
32	Editorial.	Editorial.	33
33	Editorial.	Editorial.	34
34	Editorial.	Editorial.	35
35	Editorial.	Editorial.	36
36	Editorial.	Editorial.	37
37	Editorial.	Editorial.	38
38	Editorial.	Editorial.	39
39	Editorial.	Editorial.	40
40	Editorial.	Editorial.	41
41	Editorial.	Editorial.	42
42	Editorial.	Editorial.	43
43	Editorial.	Editorial.	44
44	Editorial.	Editorial.	45
45	Editorial.	Editorial.	46
46	Editorial.	Editorial.	47
47	Editorial.	Editorial.	48
48	Editorial.	Editorial.	49
49	Editorial.	Editorial.	50
50	Editorial.	Editorial.	51
51	Editorial.	Editorial.	52
52	Editorial.	Editorial.	53
53	Editorial.	Editorial.	54
54	Editorial.	Editorial.	55
55	Editorial.	Editorial.	56
56	Editorial.	Editorial.	57
57	Editorial.	Editorial.	58
58	Editorial.	Editorial.	59
59	Editorial.	Editorial.	60
60	Editorial.	Editorial.	61
61	Editorial.	Editorial.	62
62	Editorial.	Editorial.	63
63	Editorial.	Editorial.	64
64	Editorial.	Editorial.	65
65	Editorial.	Editorial.	66
66	Editorial.	Editorial.	67
67	Editorial.	Editorial.	68
68	Editorial.	Editorial.	69
69	Editorial.	Editorial.	70
70	Editorial.	Editorial.	71
71	Editorial.	Editorial.	72
72	Editorial.	Editorial.	73
73	Editorial.	Editorial.	74
74	Editorial.	Editorial.	75
75	Editorial.	Editorial.	76
76	Editorial.	Editorial.	77
77	Editorial.	Editorial.	78
78	Editorial.	Editorial.	79
79	Editorial.	Editorial.	80
80	Editorial.	Editorial.	81
81	Editorial.	Editorial.	82
82	Editorial.	Editorial.	83
83	Editorial.	Editorial.	84
84	Editorial.	Editorial.	85
85	Editorial.	Editorial.	86
86	Editorial.	Editorial.	87
87	Editorial.	Editorial.	88
88	Editorial.	Editorial.	89
89	Editorial.	Editorial.	90
90	Editorial.	Editorial.	91
91	Editorial.	Editorial.	92
92	Editorial.	Editorial.	93
93	Editorial.	Editorial.	94
94	Editorial.	Editorial.	95
95	Editorial.	Editorial.	96
96	Editorial.	Editorial.	97
97	Editorial.	Editorial.	98
98	Editorial.	Editorial.	99
99	Editorial.	Editorial.	100

Compulsory Military Training.
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ELEVEN.)

a brief but universal system of military training for the citizens of a republic that consider their country worth defending.

Military training is compulsory in Australia for all male residents who are British subjects, from the age of 14 to that of 26. This twelve-year period of training is preceded by a two-year preliminary course given in the public schools to boys between the ages of 12 and 14. For the purposes of military training the male citizens under 26 years of age are divided into three classes—junior cadets, senior cadets and citizen forces or militia. The junior cadets are schoolboys between the ages of 12 and 14 years; their training given in school covers ninety hours annually for two years. It consists of physical training, marching, drill, miniature rifle shooting, swimming, running exercises and first-aid work.

The senior cadets begin their training on July 1 of the year in which they attain the age of 14 and continue it for four years. This training is militaristic in character. Each senior cadet is registered, given a record book, a uniform, arms and accoutrements and is allotted a place in a company. The instruction covers the essentials for training in any army, such as marching, discipline, the handling of arms, physical drill, field work and first aid.* It is given by trained army officers. It covers four whole-day drills of not less than four hours (usually given on public holidays), twelve half-day drills of not less than two hours, twenty-four night drills of not less than one hour, subject to such changes as may be approved by the brigade major. In addition to the drills prescribed, others, known as voluntary drills, may be given. The required number of drills must be attended and sufficient effort made by the cadet to secure the classification of "efficient" at the end of the year; otherwise the work of the entire year must be repeated.

When the senior cadet reaches the age of 18 he is ready for transference into the citizen force, or the militia. His entry into the militia is contingent upon his passing a rigid physical examination. He remains in the militia for eight years, or longer if his work is unsatisfactory. The training consists of drills equivalent to sixteen whole days annually, of which eight must be spent in camp, for the first seven years, with only a muster parade in the eighth year. Artillery and engineers and naval forces are required to train for twenty-five days each year, of which seventeen days must be in camp. The efficiency of each member of the militia is determined by a practical test

The advantages as well as the weaknesses of the Australian system are apparent. The long period during which the youth and young man are required to devote a part of his time to military training has the tendency to bring home to each his obligation to the state. The repetition year after year of certain drills and exercises makes for efficiency. The fact that he is accustomed to carrying and using firearms makes him more readily adaptable to the life of the soldier in case he is called out in his country's defense. The system, only inaugurated in 1911, has not been fairly tested as yet, but the opinion is freely expressed that it is open to improvement. The principal

fect is in the shortness of the period of training given each year. A few days a year, scattered for the most part throughout the year, cannot be expected to give any striking results. While it may place the militia member in a receptive attitude and encourage him to perfect himself in the arts of war, such scattered and brief periods of training must of necessity be superficial in character. The Swiss system, requiring that nine weeks be given to active and continuous training in the open field as a preliminary to annual drills extending continuously over a period of twelve days for seven years, is far better, because sufficient time is given in the beginning to build

a foundation for further, though somewhat brief, periods of training. The Swiss recruit who completes several weeks of hard drill in the open, during which period he has every thought and effort have been devoted to the art of war, is incomparably better prepared to defend his country than is the Australian youth who has given a few minutes a day or a few hours a month to military drill through a period of years.

Our General Staff, after studying both the Swiss and the Australian systems, has devised one that is considered best adapted to the conditions prevailing here; it is thought to be vastly more efficient and ul-

American Military Preparedness.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE NINETEEN)

of Japan in the present war against their common enemies. Germany can be dropped from consideration just now, because the Allies will crush her and she may cease to be a great power after the war. Thus, the future menace to Japan will come from the United States and China.

"Despite its injustice, I do not greatly blame the Americans for the ill-treatment of the Japanese in their country. To discriminate against one nationality because of color, and reject it, is a serious injustice. Especially unjust is such an action in a country like the United States, whose people consist of various kinds of blood, immigrated from many countries. However, the Americans can prepare any laws they like in their own country, and the Japanese have not a clear right to insist on the cancellation of such a law.

"What most concerns the Japanese in the United States is the proposed expansion of American armament, particularly the expansion of the American navy. It is directed against Japan or is meant to menace Japan. This expansion of American armament speaks of the far-reaching American ambitions in the Orient, which the Americans have been cherishing for many years. Because of this ambition the Americans acquired the Philippines after the war with Spain instead of other Spanish possessions they might have had. The Philippines are near to Formosa, and the Americans mean to menace Japan. Is such an action friendly

"The United States is planning to increase her army forces, too. For what purposes are the Americans increasing their fighting strength? The question is quite easy to answer. If things advance as they are at present the Americans will threaten the honor of the Japanese in less than ten years."

The Rev. Otani says he does not necessarily mean American military invasion into Japan. He says the Americans may wish to bring Japan under their control without using force, if such is possible. A country may force another country to its wishes without using military force. Germany, Russia and France deprived Japan of Liaotung without using any force. Germany took the Congo State from France without force.

"Should Japan be dishonored by the Americans in such a way what will be the results? How far reaching the American ambition in the Orient is can be seen from the protest which the United States is raising against the Japanese occupation of the former German possessions in the South Pacific. The Americans, who saw no danger in the German occupation of the island cry that Japan's occupation of them is a menace to their colonies, the Philippines and Guam. What does this all mean? The Americans know that Japan's occupation of these islands is not a menace because they know that if the Japanese really mean fight they can do it without a footing on these small islands.

Warns Against Foreign Invasion.

They know all this, yet they cry the
Japan's occupation is dangerous to the
United States. This is unmistakably a kind
of disgrace to the Japanese nation. Should
the United States complete the expansion
her navy and army what would be her ne
act? The Americans are doing again
Japan just what the Russians did in M
churia prior to the outbreak of the Russ
Japanese war. American ambition in A
is indeed menacing the very existence
the Japanese Empire.

As to China, she is not such a positive source of danger to Japan as the United States, says the writer. China is a danger to Japan because, owing to her feebleness she is always suffering from internal troubles and disturbances, which annoy Japan and her immediate neighbor.

As a means of saving the country from these internal and external troubles, which

He says militarism is a sort of counter poison to a poisoned person, as the nation's disease is so serious, such a radical cure is necessary. He urges his countrymen to be always prepared against possible foreign invasion. He declares that the present scope of the Japanese navy, whose tonnage aggregates over 600,000, and her army, which consists of twenty-one divisions, are too small to satisfactorily defend the country. He then urges further preparedness.

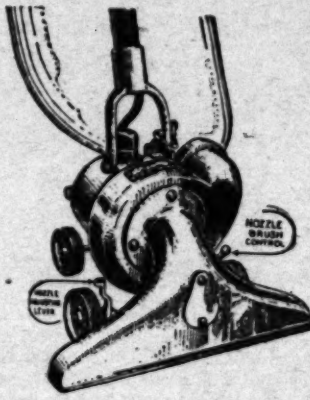
By his pan-Asianism the Rev. Otani means to defend Asia against possible invasion from other countries. He says he does not mean to control all Asiatic countries under Japan nor does he approve the idea of Japanese jingoes, who always cry for territorial expansion.

Now is the best time to prune acacias if you have an eye for next winter's flowers. The new growth, upon which next season's flower buds will soon set, will be made at once, just as soon as flowers are gone. Prune now and not later, when you prune away new growth and flower buds which have cost the tree much vitality to put forth anew. At present the trees are somewhat dormant or in a resting stage. Prune as heavily as you like for the trees have all the summer in which to make nice rounded heads which should prove golden crowns of floral glory next winter.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION,
ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF
AUGUST 24, 1912,

of The Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly, published Saturdays
(Insert title of publication.) (State frequency of issue.)
at Los Angeles, California, for April 1, 1917. (State whether for April 1 or Oct. 1)
(Name of postoffice and State.)
State of California.
County of Los Angeles.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Harrison Gray Otis, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposed and says that he is the Editor and General Manager of The Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly; (State was asked: "What is the name of the publication?") He deposes and says that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc. of the aforesaid publication, for the date and time specified in the subpoenaed by the Act of August 4, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, business manager, and all owners, are:

NAME OF—	Postoffice Address
Publisher, The Time-Mirror Company,	Times Building, Los Angeles
Editor, Harrison Gray Otis	Times Building, Los Angeles
Managing Editor, Harry Carr,	Times Building, Los Angeles
Business Manager, Harry Chandler,	Times Building, Los Angeles

(If there are none, so state)

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or the name of a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning and holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)

Harold Gray Otis, Times Building, Los Angeles.
Harry Chandler, Times Building, Los Angeles.
F. X. Pinfinger, Times Building, Los Angeles.
Andrews, Times Building.
Eliza J. McFarland, 1340 Crown Hill Street, Los Angeles.
Mrs. M. O. Chandler, 2339 Hillhurst Drive, Los Angeles.
Estate of J. W. Lee, Calver Nat. Bank, 1000 Broadway, Los Angeles.
Mrs. Mabel Otis Booth, 519 Occidental Boulevard, Los Angeles.
A. M. McPherson, Courthouse, Los Angeles.
Mrs. Ella D. Bonnell, 1340 Crown Hill Street, Los Angeles.
That the above named persons are the sole and security holders of the capital stock of the said corporation.

[illegible]

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

HARRISON GRAY OTIS.
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager or owner.)
For The Times-Mirror Company, Owners.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of April, 1917.
[SEAL] T. L. CHAPIN,
Notary Public,
Term 2016-1922.

30

[542]

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AND
TAKEN

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of Rhine in was international will spiritless ef- vents of imper- dure.

p April 30 Chas- pleonore taken as troops or number of cas- arms parked was

before and it wasn't to be expected that he would tell me everything.

There was nothing spectacular about his appearance; nothing to suggest that he had just finished a wild adventure. The Englishman of

THE HUSSAR'S ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA.

A True War Story. By A Special Contributor.



DEARLY beloved friends, your Eagle sympathizes profoundly with every human aspiration and is touched deeply with every note of mourning that rises to his ears from any human heart. He glanced the other day over the pages of the great journal of religion and civilization whose emblem he is, and there he found a letter from a woman of this city which really wrung his heart and brought tears to the Eagle's eyes.

The letter touches religion, a question which your Eagle always approaches with much misgiving. He is only a poor bird, and his mind can not grasp religion very deeply. In fact, he is agnostic on the subject. He has never been able to learn the origin of religion, but being an ardent Darwinian he believes like everything else that all the religions in the world are evolutions springing from the working of the human brain.

This does not exclude the possibility of religion being divine, and of course that would make it true. It does not even exclude the possibility of revelation. Your Eagle thinks that every good thought humanity ever had in its mind is more or less of a revelation.

But to the letter that is referred to. The woman says she was not trained to do any sort of work. She married, and after a lingering illness her husband died, "and left me with a child, no relatives, no money, and no experience of the hard, cold world, where men and women battle daily for a mere foothold. I had my religion, I had faith in

that manner which presupposes utter ignorance on our part.

She says she earns \$40 a month, and has no hope of anything better. She has become niggardly, "and lost my old ideal of friendship and love. I dare not offer a meal to a friend, because of the necessary, though small, expense."

She says she would like to go to the beach, but dare not spend the 50 cents. She goes on to say: "I once went to church, worked with the guild, said my prayers, listened to the rector with respect—but now I am too shabby and too tired."

She says she can see nothing but a hopeless vista of years "in which I must toil to keep alive. Will some one tell me what Billy Sunday could do for me, what religion could do for me? What can I hope for?"

Now you know that to the Eagle is very sad, especially that she has lost her faith in humanity, her old ideals of love and friendship. But do you know, your Eagle, with all due respect to human thought and with all due respect to this woman, doubts that she ever had religion, that is the real thing. She may have had ecclesiasticism in her mind. She may have had a creed mentally accepted as true. But you know one of the apostles says of someone who said he believed, "You do well. The devil also believe and tremble." Religion is something of the heart, not of the head. It is not a creed, not a system of philosophy. It is a life to live, not a belief to profess. The faith of the Bible is faith in a Person, and whatever you think about Him, the Eagle regards Him as the most wonderful Man the human race has ever produced.

The Eagle has a story in his mind similar to that of the woman in Los Angeles who confesses that she has not only lost all the religion she ever had, her faith in God whom she has never seen nor can see, but also her faith in humanity, thereby losing all her old ideals of love and friendship. The story the Eagle has in mind is told of a widow in England whose condition was ten times worse than that of this disheartened Los Angeles woman. Her husband died, leaving her not with one child but with five or six, not

one of them able to earn a penny. He left her without any means of any kind. Forty dollars a month? Why, the English widow couldn't earn much more than that in a year. Yet she never lost heart, never felt despondent, but went bravely to work and brought up her family, the youngsters going out to earn a penny as they became able to do it and could find the opportunity, a rare thing indeed for a woman situated as she was in England at the time she lived.

One evening there came to the village where this woman lived a man of brains but of little manners whose name was Charles Bradlaugh, the coarsest, least refined, blank infidel England ever produced. His tirade against God was something terrible. He tore the Bible to shreds and patches and scattered it all over the audience figuratively speaking. When this man, distinguished for his ability as a speaker, finished he challenged the audience for any one who would answer him. This poor widow happened to be in the audience, and she arose and spoke in substance as follows:

"Mr. Bradlaugh, I am too ignorant to know how to answer a man of your ability. I never had much learning, but you are wrong about the Bible from my point of view." She told her story about being left with a large family of small children without a cent to support herself or them. She recounted her struggles, and then told her success. She had raised every one of the large family to manhood and womanhood, had placed some of them in professions, others in business. She was out of her misery now, for her children were able and willing to support her, and did so in a way she had never hoped to see.

Then she said: "Mr. Bradlaugh, I want to tell you how I did this. It was through my faith in God, through my constant reading of the Bible, the only book I ever read much. But for the comfort and consolation that book gave me, but for the faith in God that I imbibed from that volume, I should have given up the struggle before it began and should have ended my life years ago and left my children alone to a cold world, to have become waifs, to have died in infancy, or to have learned to commit crime, to have been punished, perhaps killed, by the law. The Bible and the Bible alone saved me from

that fate, and saved the children from a worse fate than mine."

Your Eagle thinks there is a difference between the religion of this English widow and that of this Los Angeles one. He sets a little store in creeds, does not give a pin for ecclesiasticism. He finds a great deal of the religion of the world is of the mind rather than the heart, a good deal of it bigotry. He heard a very religious person years ago discussing creeds, and he said, "At the day of judgment we shall stand by the pit of Hell and see those who are nearest and dearest to us dragged down into the flames by devils, and shall lift up our hearts and voices and sing 'Glory to God in the highest.'" The person to whom this declaration was made answered a little blasphemously, but to your Eagle's mind perfectly correctly, "I'll be damned if I will."

Religion is a thing of the heart, and once lodged there firmly it brings joy and comfort to every human soul. There is no adversity that can cloud its sky or bring discouragement to the mind. The woman's fate is not as bad as it might be. Her case reminds one of the king who was sick and was told to go out and find the most happy man in the country, borrow his shirt and put it on, and he would be well. He found the happiest man, but lo, he had no shirt at all. There is another story about an old woman who was in the poorhouse. She had only two teeth, and one Christmas morning when a friend went to see her she said, "I am just bubbling over with Christmas happiness. I have but two teeth, but thank God they stand opposite each other so I can bite. Here I am in the poorhouse where I am kept warm and comfortable, fed and clothed at public expense."

Now this woman had real religion, and so had the happiest man in the country who was without a shirt, and the king upon the throne was sick because he was discouraged and unhappy, and the story is that the discovery of the man without the shirt cured him.

Yours for every human woe.



MEETINGS, at which one has to sit quiet and hear other people talk, are strangely popular. They are a curious form of voluntary discipline. If the same person who can make us listen more or less attentively for a solid hour from a platform, were to inflict a similar ordeal upon us in private, with interjections and comments taboo, we should emphatically regard him (or her) as an insufferable bore. Yet we will voluntarily go to hear the same thing in crowds, and even pay for the privilege.

There is one interesting difference between the sexes after they have sat through a lengthy meeting, demanding self-restraint and infinite patience. The men usually want a drink and want it at once. The women want a mirror and a powder rag. So the men evidently feel that they will look better if they feel better, but the women know they will feel better if they look better. But either way, they both need instant refreshment. The ordeal affects the men's innards, and the women's complexions.

And no wonder, when you consider that most speakers, especially foreign ones, reserve the right to tell us to our faces what they regard as our national faults, usually in a splendid, supercilious manner. Lecturers very rarely talk to us as equals. And after all, knowing that we are actually prepared to pay to hear what they have to say, we can't expect them to have much respect for us. Many of them merely cull a collection of imperfectly written editorials from second-rate newspapers and read 'em to us with inferior elocution, and mostly in

that manner which presupposes utter ignorance on our part.

Take Count Tolstoy, for instance. He has frankly declared that we Americans are money mad, that the trouble with our rich people is that they are mostly dishonest. Later in the same conversation he deplored the fact that the Ebell Club had not sufficiently advertised his lecture at 50 cents per—and he had no mind to speak to empty benches.

"Then you are not averse to culling a few money-mad American dollars yourself?" he was asked by a mischievous little lady.

"No, I'll take all I can get," was his naive answer. "I want them for a good purpose." The Count's "purpose" had hitherto been kept a secret. Now he confided that it was to build a home for destitute authors! He had two dates open, he announced, and he proceeded to offer the lady to whom he was talking a commission on the proceeds if she would get up two big meetings for him to talk to. She was not quite money-mad enough to fall in with the offer.

"I have heard a good deal about your beautiful women," said the Count archly, "but I see only old women. Everywhere I go—old women. At the clubs, rows upon rows of old women."

Now it isn't good form to criticize distinguished foreigners, but under the circumstances, the Count can have no objection if I describe his own personal appearance. I had pictured a tall, distinguished looking Russian of aristocratic bearing. What we saw was a podgy, elderly person with no hair and lots of beard. He told the Friday Morning Club that he was 50 years of age, and we murmured sympathetically that they must age early in Russia.

As to the Pictures.

Count Tolstoy is showing some moving pictures of his famous father on this tour. One can't help wondering how so sensitive a man, with his great ideals, could submit to such a cheap proceeding. We were shown Leo Tolstoy giving alms to beggars! What would be thought of a celebrated American who had a picture taken of himself giving alms to beggars? Doing good by stealth and blushing to find it fame!

And incidentally we were shown pictures of him in his youth, his maturity, his old age. How did they get those pictures of

his youth? Were his parents so far-seeing that they anticipated this 1917 tour of Count Ilya Tolstoy as long ago as the 70's? And the self-conscious spirituality and dignity of those pictures! It must be very fatiguing and exacting to be a great man.

And the Count's running comment on the pictures, how dreary and juiceless it was. He had not even the romantic Russian melancholy as a saving grace. This man who says we are money-mad and that we have nothing but old women to exhibit to ob-servant foreigners, was not even a good lecturer. Out of the great possibilities of his subject, with events in Russia nicely calculated to make his theme of burning interest, he gave us nothing but the cheap exploitation of a great name.

And those "old women" who composed his audiences, when they listened to his description of his mother's devotion to his great father, of the years during which she devoted herself to his literary work, being required by the exacting old saint to take down dictation and read proofs every day at dawn, must have felt that being the wife of a saintly genius was no catch.

That Author's Refuge.

And it is for destitute geniuses that the Count is submitting himself to the indignity of culling American dollars. A home for destitute authors—ye gods, what a haven of unappreciated discontent! It takes no fevered imagination to picture life in that institution! Heaven knows an affluent author is hard enough to live with, but a destitute genius!

But at the same time we are told that Russian authors are the cleverest in the world, that Russian literature will soon dominate civilization. Dominating civilization ought to be profitable. Is the Count quite sure of the urgency of his campaign for funds for destitute authors? Personally I should feel that I was being insulting to contribute to such a fund—my faith in the Russian authors is more superlative than that. This confident looking forward to the destitution of one's geniuses strikes me as being a little cruel, distinctly discouraging.

Exploiting Delinquency.

F. C. Nellus, superintendent of the State School for Boys, specializes in naughty boys. He is now fostering what he calls a Voca-

tional School bill through the Legislature (No. 603) which looks like constructive rescue work on the face of it, but which is actually designed to wipe out whatever rights parents and children ever had.

This bill provides that if a boy is "naughty" in school he must be brought before a "Parental Committee," which has the power to command the appearance of the parents before it. If they don't go they are to be adjudged guilty of contempt of the Superior Court!

And this "parental committee" can order the boy sent to the vocational school, and, if the trustees think he is too naughty there, they have the power to transfer him—up to the age of 21—to the State School at Whittier without commitment by the court.

And Mr. Fred Nellus is to be the superintendent of both schools.

How is that for bureaucracy. These sanctified reformers would take away all the rights we ever had. One often hears these particular boy reformers talk about the stigma of the Juvenile Court, but as a matter of fact, the Juvenile Court is the only protection the poor kids have against these rabid reformers.

Talking this bill over with jurists, one finds they all regard it as unconstitutional—but what does a little thing like that matter to our State Legislature? Our statutes are cluttered up with unconstitutional stuff.

I wonder if parents realize just what the passing of this bill would mean to them. The whole scheme is quite preposterous. Mr. Nellus regards himself as the most appropriate final arbiter of all juvenile problems. A few invitations from women's clubs to discourse upon his theories have so swollen his self-approval that he evidently honestly feels that all parents and guardians are willing to leave the disposal of their offspring in his hands. The trouble is so many people are more than willing to pass such legislation against other people's children, and they don't quite realize that their own sainted offspring may easily come under the ban of this arbitrary legislation if the poor little wretches happen to attend the public schools. And just what constitutes naughtiness is a mooted question. It makes all the difference whose boy is naughty.

[Indianapolis Star:] Decker (watching the game over her shoulder:) Gee, Miss Oldgirl, I'd like to hold that hand of yours! Miss Oldgirl: Oh, Mr. Decker, this is so sudden!

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...and she said, "I had courage, and I still had one of them able to earn a penny. He left that fate, and saved the children from a..."

...that was six years ago. In these six years I have worked steadily at labor that is to me the most sordid drudgery."

She says she earns \$40 a month, and has no hope of anything better. She has brought up her family, the youngsters going to school in the morning, and she is a devoted mother. Yet she never lost heart, never felt that of this Los Angeles one. He sets little store on the religion of this English widow and her English children. There is a difference between the two, but it is not a great deal of the world of the mind rather than the heart, a good deal of it. He heard a very religious person years ago and he said, "At the day of judgment we shall stand by the pit of Hell and see those who are nearest and dearest to us dragged down into the flames by devil and hell fire. I shall lift up our hearts and voices and pray for them."

...the court, least refined, blasphemous, and she said, "I had courage, and I still had one of them able to earn a penny. He left that fate, and saved the children from a..."



THE HUSSAR'S ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA.

A True War Story. By A Special Contributor.

THERE was nothing spectacular about his appearance; nothing to suggest that he had just finished a wild adventure that sounded like "The Prisoner of Zenda" and had carried him half way around the world. He was just a middle aged Hungarian, somewhat thick around the middle with a lusty appetite for beverages that come in tall glasses.

I happened to meet him on a train out of San Francisco. He had just landed from a trans-Pacific steamer and was on his way to New York. Something about his appearance told me he was an army officer. At dinner we happened to sit at the same table and afterward we drifted together in the buffet car where, after about the third tall-glass one, he told me this queer story.

He was a reserve officer—a captain in a famous Hungarian Hussar regiment. At the time of the great Russian advance into the Carpathians, he was stationed in the ill-fated fortress of Przemyśl. When the Russians took the city, he was unlucky enough to be among those captured.

He said they were herded into a temporary detention camp near the front; but after a few days, the officers were sorted out from the men. He didn't know what they did with the enlisted men but they packed the officers into trains and landed them in a big military prison near Odessa.

The prison fare was not particularly bad, he said, but the monotony of the place was dreadful. Shut up as they were without anything to think of, they began to have all kinds of imaginary grievances. Principally against one another. He said that if half the challenges to deadly combat are carried out there will be a duel a minute after the war. He said it got to be positively ludicrous. Pompous and sensitive enough in all conscience in ordinary circumstances, the German and Austrian officers, under the nervous conditions of prison life, lived under a hair trigger. If you accidentally bumped into a man on your morning walk, or if you forgot to bow in the usual manner, you promptly had a challenge to a duel—to be fought after the war, as there was nothing to fight with in prison.

Having been brought up along the Galician borders, this Hungarian spoke Russian like a native. This fact encouraged him to make an attempt to escape.

For some remarkable reason the Russians had allowed the captured officers to retain all their money. He himself had several thousand dollars in his pockets. When it became whispered around that he intended to make a get-away, other officers asked him to carry money back to their families. The result was that when he slipped away, he had nearly \$30,000 in cash on his person.

He didn't tell me exactly how he managed to get away, but I inferred that it was through the bribery of some of the prison guards. At any rate he slipped out of the prison one night and turned eastward. His general plan was to make his way down through the passes of the Caucasus Mountains through Armenia and thence to Turkey where he would be safe.

Hiding by day and walking by night, he managed to get to a half civilized little hamlet on the edge of the great mountains. The wildness of the journey before him left him rather appalled. He had intended to buy a horse and try to make his own way through; but he saw that this would be impossible. It inevitably meant losing his way and starving. If he were not killed by wandering bandits!

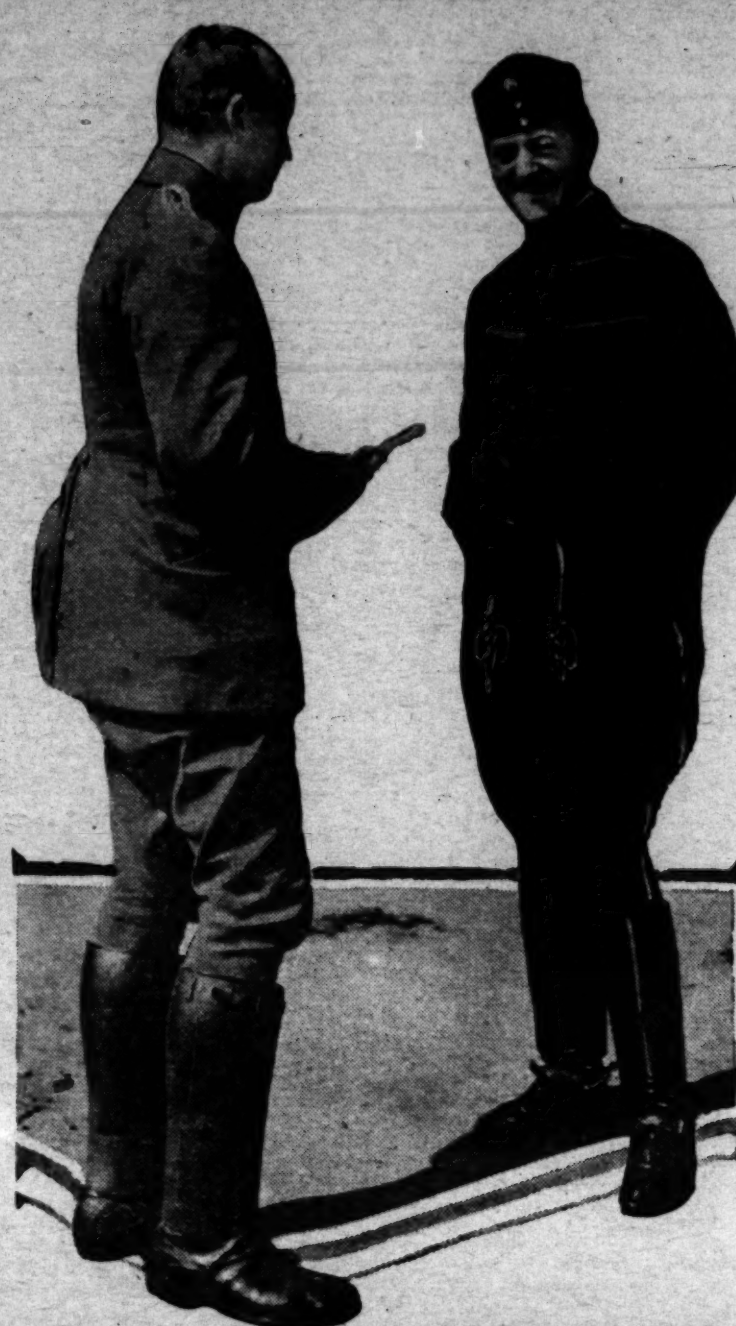
The town was full of wild looking Kurdish mountaineers armed to the teeth. He decided to open negotiations with one of these to act as his guide. The first one approached readily agreed to act as his guard, guide and escort on the long journey through the mountains. He said the fellow was as dirty as a pig and looked as tough as a Malay pirate, but his belt was filled like an arsenal.

Under his advice, the Hungarian officer bought a horse for about three times what it was worth. The arrangements were all made and they were to start the next morning when the wife of the Kurdish peasant at whose hut the Hungarian had taken lodging whispered him a word of warning.

"Don't go with him," she said, "As soon as you are one day out, he will kill you."

"Why should he kill me?" asked the hussar.

The woman shrugged her shoulders.



AN AUSTRIAN HUSSAR (ON THE RIGHT) AND A GERMAN ARTILLERY OFFICER, Showing the pronounced difference in type. The Austrians are gay and careless. The Germans—well, you know the Germans.

"Well it is a long journey," she said, "Why should he take all that trouble when he could get your money in some other way?"

Her logic was at least convincing if not reassuring. The Hungarian took a little walk through the one street of the town. In the light of her warning, he saw that all the men there would kill a baby to get a drink of milk. They looked vicious enough to commit any crime.

My hussar sat down to think it over. If he tried to go on through the mountains alone, he would either be followed and killed or he would be killed by the wandering wild Kurdish tribes in the mountains. Escaping this fate he would lose his way and starve to death. If he went out with his solitary horseman, it was simply a question as how long the man allowed him to live.

He came to the very sensible conclusion that the only thing for him to do was to go back to the place he came from—back to the prison from which he had escaped. There at least he could get shelter and food without danger of being assassinated.

He got up in the middle of the night; slipped out of the hut and took the trail again. Without a great deal of difficulty he found his way back to the prison. A day or two later, the sentinel at the officers' prison was amazed to see a Hungarian hussar come nonchalantly up the road and ask to be let into prison.

They led him before the Russian governor of the prison who was furious.

"Where have you been?" he demanded.

"Why," said the hussar blandly, "I have always wanted to see these wonderful mountains, so I just went out for a day or two to see the scenery."

"What do you think this is, a summer resort?" roared the Russian colonel.

The hussar was ordered for a time into solitary confinement. But the Russian commandant was a pretty good fellow. Besides, with his education and his knowledge of Russian, the Hungarian was very useful about the prison. So they restored him to favor very soon.

Meanwhile his uniform had worn out. They had to give him some kind of clothing, so they fitted him out with the clothes of a Russian peasant.

The loose, easy going discipline of the prison, his pockets full of money and these Russian clothes made escape the second time ridiculously easy.

He said it could scarcely be called escaping. He literally put on his hat and walked out. He figured it out this time that the way to avoid detection was not to hide around dark corners; but to disarm suspicion by openly mixing with the crowds.

Wherefore he went openly down the streets to the railroad depot; bought a ticket to Moscow in the ordinary way and traveled just like any other passenger.

At Moscow he stopped for several weeks. His story became decidedly vague at this point. Remember I had never seen the man

before and it wasn't to be expected that he would tell me everything.

He told me that he fell in with a woman who had the entre to army circles in Russia and that she got him a card to a Russian officers' club where he hung around for two weeks mingling with the officers without his nationality being suspected. The woman had in the meantime dressed him up in good clothes and had changed his Austrian money into Russian coinage.

The hussar tried to give me the impression that the woman had fallen a victim to his manly charms and had thereby been induced to turn traitor to her country. I couldn't quite fall for this, he didn't look enough like a lady killer.

From what we have since learned of Russian conditions, it seems very probable that, when the hussar got to Moscow, he hunted up the circle of German spies who were operating there, reported for duty, and was taken care of.

At any rate, he said that a revolution was even then going on in the city. He also said that he had learned military secrets that would be priceless to the German General Staff.

Finally at the officers' club something occurred that caused him to get away. He left between a night and a day. He took a train on a trans-Siberian railroad with the intention of making his way to China and thence to America.

He knew that the critical point of his whole journey would come at the Manchurian border when he would have to show passports—which he didn't have.

I asked him if this didn't worry him a great deal.

"Oh, no," he said. "We Hungarians are not much given to worry. Anyhow you learn one thing in the army: Never bother about perils until they are at hand. During a war you escape with your life from many extraordinary predicaments; you come to the belief that when the tight place comes some way will be shown you to get out of it. So you just learn to wait for the time to come without planning how you are to get out."

He said he put it out of his mind and had a bully time on the trip across Siberia. The train was a palace on wheels. It was more like a great trans-Atlantic steamer. Many interesting men were among the passengers. No one seemed to bother about who he was and he had a perfectly charming time.

Just before he got to the Manchurian border, he had to change trains. As he was waiting on the platform for the Manchurian train, an old Jew with a long white beard came close to him on the platform and whispered, "Come with me."

Without looking behind him, the old Jew started away from the station. The hussar said that this moment was the most agonizing of his life.

He had never seen the old man before; didn't know who he was; didn't know what he wanted. To follow him was to miss the train that promised him freedom in a few hours. But there was something about the old man's manner that he dare not disregard. It was a great gamble, but between the train hooting in the distance and the old man, he decided to play his chances on the old man.

Keeping about a block behind, he followed the old man through the twisted streets of a dirty little Siberian town.

The old man entered a courtyard and went in through a door. With some trepidation, the hussar followed him. He found himself at last in a room alone with the old fellow.

"What do you want and why did you tell me to follow you?" demanded the hussar, making a great bluff.

"It is no use for you to make any pretences with me," said the old fellow quietly. "I know you are a German officer. I can tell from your appearance and bearing. I don't care anything about you, but I hate Russia from the bottom of my soul. I imagine that you are on a mission that means no good for Russia; so I am going to help you."

"Well?" demanded the hussar. "How are you going to help me? I should have taken that train. By now I would have been safe across the border."

"By now," corrected the old patriarch, "you would have been on the way to a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.)

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...the mountain, but it was not until 1896 that a ... through the Seward Valley and made an ex- ... tended description of the mountain as he ... saw it. Mr. Dickey named the mountain ... after President McKinley, and he recorded ... that name in a letter which was published ... in the New York Sun in 1897. McKinley ... had been nominated for the Presidency ... while he was on his exploring tour, and he ... gave the mountain that name on coming ... then.

...The next attempt to reach the top was ... made by Dr. Cook, who claimed that he ... stood on the peak, and gave an illustrated ... account of his climb. He was only ... but they wanted their flag where it could be ... seen by telescope at Fairbanks, 150 miles ... away. They thought it would be visible, al- ... though it was not. This gives the honor of ... the highest ascent to the party headed by ... Archdeacon Black, who with Harry Karsens, ... by the government will make the park the ... of the wild animals which through that region ... and which now that they are to be protected ... One of the wonders of the park will be a ... Kinley alone.

...great deal of travel on account of Mr. Mc- ... as the road is completed there will be a ... might undergo in that way, and that as soon ... most any expense that the government ... He says the tourist traffic will warrant at- ... automobile road from the railway to it. ... it slope of Mt. McKinley, and to build a ... mountain is somewhat like a horseshoe. It ... is an extinct volcano, and the south point ... perhaps 300 feet higher than the north ... point. Tom Lloyd, Pete Anderson, Billy ... Taylor and Charlie McGonigall could easily ... have gone over and climbed the south peak, ... but they wanted their flag where it could be ... seen by telescope at Fairbanks, 150 miles ... away. They thought it would be visible, al- ... though it was not. This gives the honor of ... the highest ascent to the party headed by ... Archdeacon Black, who with Harry Karsens, ... by the government will make the park the ... of the wild animals which through that region ... and which now that they are to be protected ... One of the wonders of the park will be a ... Kinley alone.

THE MT. M'KINLEY NATIONAL PARK.

A Mighty Region of Natural Wonders. By Frank G. Carpenter.

Tourist Land.

THE STORY OF THE GREAT MOUNTAIN AND THE ATTEMPTS TO ASCEND IT—TALKS WITH EXPLORERS WHO HAVE CLIMBED TO THE TOP—THE WORK OF LLOYD ANDERSON AND TAYLOR, WHO WERE FINANCED BY SALOON-KEEPERS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

THE United States is to have a national park in Alaska. It is to be known as "Mt. McKinley," and it will contain the highest peak on the North American continent. The actual area of the park is to be more than 1,408,000 acres. It will almost equal 9000 quarter-section farms, and will cover a space twice as large as the State of

the greatest wild game preserves of the continent.

I have seen Mt. McKinley from the hills of the Tanana Valley near Fairbanks. It is visible in many parts of Alaska and when the new railway is completed it will become as well known as Fujiyama, Mt. Blanc and Pike's Peak. It will rank as one of the scenic wonders of the world and will be known as the grandest mountain on earth. Mt. McKinley is the highest peak on the North American continent. If you will take an airplane and shoot straight up for four miles you will be on a level with it; and when you stand on its slope at the end of the road where the automobile will land you after leaving the cars you will have a mountain view which cannot be equaled in the Alps, the Andes or the Himalayas. I have

gives an unobstructed view of 17,000 or 18,000 feet. Measuring from the line of perpetual snow, you can see more of it than any other great mountain, and its height is not dwarfed by other mountains between the peak and your eye.

I have seen most of the greatest mountains of the world. Take Aconcagua, the giant of the Andes. It actually is a half mile higher above the sea than Mt. McKinley, but the best views of it are to be had only when you are a mile and a half or two miles above the sea, and then you see it over other peaks which dwarf its altitude. One of the best places to see Mt. Everest is on the southern slope of the Himalayas. I saw it from Tiger Hill, not far from Darjeeling, where I was about a mile and a half above the sea. I started out

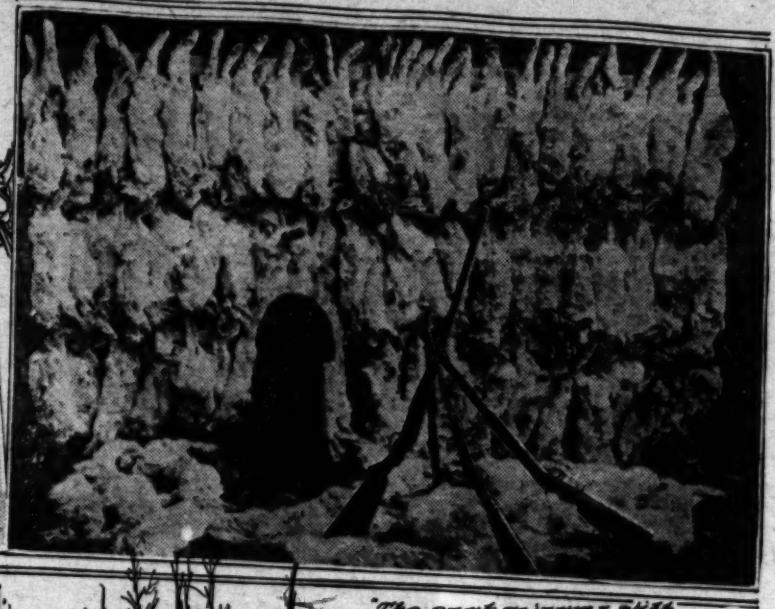
Everest is almost six miles above the sea, but my view was cut off by Kunchinjunga, which is only 1000 feet lower, and that mountain was dwarfed by the other giants between. Mt. McKinley will stand boldly out in the north side of the park. We shall have a magnificent view of it from the railroad, and at 2500 feet above sea level we shall have the whole mountain towering above us.

I can give you a close view of Mt. McKinley only from hearsay and from the magnificent pictures of Belmore Browne, the noted mountain climber of the Camp Fire Club of America.

Mr. Browne is an artist, author and explorer. He published a book entitled the "Conquest of Mt. McKinley" in 1913, and he showed the photographs that he took on



Two baby moose. One mother moose.



The park extends with a slope of less than three hours.

Rhode Island. It will be two-thirds as large as Yellowstone National Park, twice as large as the Yosemite and the Big Tree reservation of California combined, and five or six times the size of the Rocky Mountain Park, which Congress created last year. Moreover, there is a mountainous region to the south of it which is so wild and rugged that it can never be used for anything else except as a tourist resort or national hunting ground, so that altogether the park will be as large as, if not larger than any under Uncle Sam's flag.

Heretofore this region has been practically inaccessible to the ordinary traveler. It is situated far back of the coast across a great range of mountains, and the usual way of reaching it has been to land at Sitka, 1000 miles north of Seattle, and take the railroad which goes from there to the headwaters of the navigation of the Yukon at White Horse, in Canada. From there steamers will take you in about a week down the Yukon to the mouth of the Tanana, and you can ascend that stream to the mouth of the Nenana, where a big railroad town is now building. You can go up the Nenana River by a several days' voyage on boats of one kind or another, and you will then be not far from the edge of the park. In the past the only other means of access has been by crossing the Kenai Peninsula from Seward, or steaming around through Cook Inlet to the site of Anchorage, and then making your way up the Susitna and over the coast range to the foothills on the northern slope of the mountain. The southern slope is so rough as to be almost prohibitive, and the mountain can be climbed only from the north.

By the building of the new railroad the region has become quite as easy to reach as any of our national parks. The engineers are now working on a line north and south of the mountain, and they have laid out the route so that a great part of it will be in sight of Mt. McKinley. At one place the trains will pass within fifteen miles of the park. Moreover, the foothills of the northern slope of the mountain are such that roadways can be easily made up one little valley after another, so that wagons or automobiles will take the tourist right to the foot of the mountain, and that through one of



On the edge of the park.



Mount McKinley Alaska. View from the southeast.

traveled through all of these regions. They each have their own features of scenic grandeur, but none can show the stupendous height of Mt. McKinley. The north side of the mountain rises almost precipitously and, standing on the northern foothills, it

the slope of the mountain at the meeting of the national park congress, which was held in Washington last January. He has attempted the ascent of Mt. McKinley both from the south and the north, and at one time he succeeded in reaching within a few hundred feet of the top. He has been over the greater part of the region which has been inclosed in the park, and has given the committees of Congress a graphic representation of the wonders of the mountain and of the great droves of wild game which are to be found on the slopes. Some of my best impressions of the park have been gotten from him.

I have also talked with Charles Sheldon of the Boone and Crockett Club of New York about his experiences on the slope of Mt. McKinley. He is another of the great authorities on this out-of-the-way game region. He built a cabin on the slope of the mountain some years ago and spent a winter or so there studying the game of the country and collecting specimens for the Biological Survey in Washington.

In addition to these two men, I have met during my travels in Alaska members of every party, with the single exception of that of Dr. Cook of North Pole fame, who have been connected with the attempts to climb the mountain, or who have succeeded in reaching its top, so that I have considerable information at first hand concerning it.

The great mountain was known to the Russians and it was mentioned in literature, in connection with the coast range, by George Vancouver, the navigator after whom Vancouver Island was named. He came into Cook Inlet and reached the site of the present town of Anchorage in 1794. His records describe his view of "stupendous snow mountains covered with snow and apparently detached from each other." He must have seen Mt. McKinley, Mt. Foraker and others. We took possession of Alaska in 1867, but it was not until eleven years later that two Alaskan prospectors named Mayo and Harper made a trip 300 miles up the Tanana River and on their return mentioned an enormous ice-mountain which they saw in the south.

In 1889 another prospector named Densmore gave an enthusiastic description of the

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THE BLUE ORPINGTON; THE MUSCOVY DUCK.

The Late S. J. Campbell. By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

The Muscovy and the H. C. of L.

IN THESE agitated times of European disturbances and the high cost of living, poultry culture has often been referred to as an economic incident in family life, the argument being that a few hens in the back yard, properly managed, can be made a valuable asset and a resource to cut down the family grocery bill. All of which is quite true, but why stop at poultry culture? Are not ducks, geese and turkeys also desirable? As an answer to this query Mr. S. K. King of Los Angeles sends in to The Illustrated Times Weekly the following timely plea for duck (Muscovy) culture which we commend to our readers who are fighting the H. C. of L., and particularly the good housewives that have threatened to boycott the product of the great American business hen:

"I have noticed that a large percentage of loss must be expected in raising chickens, especially among amateurs. So I want to put in a word in favor of raising ducks (and particularly the Muscovy) for those who live in cities and want to utilize their back yards combating the H. C. of L. by raising part of their meat supply. These ducks, being quackless, are quieter than chickens and the male of the species can be kept where a rooster cannot. Being a fresh-air fowl they require little or no housing at any season, in this climate, but must have some shade in hot weather, and they like a low roost to perch on in rainy weather. The ducklings require little if any artificial heat when raised in brooders and then only for a few nights. They are hardy when well bred and are not bothered by lice, mites and diseases. Though they like it, they do not require water for bathing, and the growing ducks do better without it, but they all need more for drinking than do chickens. While it may be true that ducklings eat more than chickens, they also grow faster, the young drakes often weighing six or seven pounds at two and a half to three months old, and all young ones grown for table use should be disposed of before five months old. Bran is their chief article of diet and is now the cheapest of all poultry feeds. They will eat all table scraps, vegetable tops and parings, lawn cuttings, etc., and are glad to assist in clearing the premises of sow bugs, slugs and snails and other garden destroying agents without scratching up the garden; neither are they troublesome about getting out of their pens and bothering the neighbors. Muscovies are timid about going into strange places but, being a flying duck, they need a wing clipped when full feathered or they may fly out unless their pens are wired overhead, but after they begin to lay they do not fly much. The chief drawback with ducks is the picking of them, but there are times when they are less troublesome than at others, and then there are the beautiful soft feathers to save and the blood scalded is fine to mix in the mash for laying fowls.

"Beginning two years ago as an amateur, never having raised anything, I have not lost more than one duckling out of every twenty hatched, have had eggs 75 per cent. of which hatched, and in spite of some prejudice against the Muscovy duck, have had ready sale for young roasters, buyers reporting them delicious eating. Having had real pleasure working with these most intelligent and interesting feathered creatures, I have now a nice little sum in bank as a result of utilizing a backyard that nothing else would grow in. Now I think a word of encouragement through your columns might bring success in duck raising to some who have grown discouraged with poultry culture."

The Blue Orpington.

The varieties of this popular English breed of poultry promise to be quite as numerous as those comprising the Wyandott breed. Starting out with the Blacks as the original variety, the skill of the English breeders has added the Whites, Buffs and Jubilees during the earlier period of its existence; of later times there has been added the Blues, which seem to have "caught on" and are now a feature of any well-regulated poultry exhibition. To these must now be added the Cuckoo, Ermine and Partridge, the last mentioned being a Southern California production evolved by A. G. Goodacre



THE LATE S. T. CAMPBELL,
Secretary of the American Poultry Association.

of Compton, who has what may be considered the best flock of Partridge Orpingtons in the world; one of his exhibition hens, "Queen Mary," enjoying the distinction of having traveled 23,000 miles as a competitive exhibition specimen, including a trip to the Crystal Palace show of London. In California the Whites are in the lead, closely followed by the Bufts, Blacks, Blues and Partridge. Of these, the Blues and Partridge are the least known. Mr. J. R. Huddleston, who has given the former considerable attention, speaks well of the variety both as a fancier's and a commercial breed. The Blues are big, upstanding birds, possessing a large amount of white meat of fine quality; the hens lay a goodly number of large eggs; this variety matures quickly.

The credit of originating Blue Orpingtons is given to Mr. Arthur Gilbert of England, who claims Black, White and Jubilee blood is represented in their production. The Standard calls for a blue laced bird with low-set five-point comb, wattles and lobes red and dark brown eyes. At the large shows some particularly fine birds have been staged, and there has been much discussion as to the shade of color to breed for. In selecting the birds for the breeding pens the darker blues—providing they are well laced and all other points good—should be preferred, as the light slaty blues of earlier days do not breed the birds that win or sell well.

Most judges of this variety admire and prefer the open lacing, such as we have in the Seabright Bantam, i.e., a feather that is clear and even in color through the center, and has distinct narrow dark-blue edging entirely around the outer edge. This dark-blue edging should be even and free from frosty appearance. There are birds with plenty of lacing, but the ground or surface color is apt to be rather dingy and devoid of the desired even shade of soft grayish blue or dove color. In the selection of breeders it is well to mate together the light and dark colors in order to maintain the color desired. Be sure in selecting a male bird to use one that is even and clean in ground color and well laced up to the throat. Care should also be taken, to use for mating purposes birds of even shape and carriage. Obviously, there is plenty of scope for skill in the mating of Blue Orpingtons. Those who have had any experience in producing blue fowls know that it is impossible to get all blue-colored chickens, even from the best matings; but the last two seasons have confirmed Mr. Huddleston in the view that to get correctly colored birds it is absolutely necessary to

mate stock in which the lacing is well defined, for the best birds shown this past season were bred in the yards of those who showed the right kind of lacing.

Secretary of A.P.A. Passes Away

On April 1 there passed to the Great Beyond in Mansfield, O., one of the foremost fanciers of poultry in America in the person of S. T. Campbell, for years secretary of the American Poultry Association, and probably the best loved and liked man in the fraternity. By reason of his position and an optimistic temperament he probably had a larger personal acquaintance with the poultrymen of this country than any other one individual; that his worth as a man and his ability as an executive in the American Poultry Association was recognized and appreciated is shown by his re-election by a larger vote each time, to the office of secretary for the past twelve years. Our poultry readers will recall with pleasure his visit to Los Angeles in 1913, on which occasion a reception was tendered to him on the part of the local fanciers in The Times Assembly Rooms.

It can truthfully be said that the development of the A.P.A. from an organization largely sectional in character into one of national force is due more to the initiative and enterprise of Mr. S. T. Campbell than to any other one man. Under his direction the "Standard of Perfection" has attained its present dimensions and importance; a book entitled "Twenty Lessons in Poultry Culture" has been prepared as a text-book in schools by the association; the show-room rules and appliances have been standardized throughout the country; a book on "Market Poultry and Egg Standards" has been created and is about to be published; and the entire poultry industry, and particularly the poultry exhibition and the handling of breeding stock, have all been immeasurably advanced under his direction and influence. A man filled with the milk of human kindness, he counted his friends in legions—a phalanx in every State wherever poultry is grown and fanciers congregate. Naturally a personality so pronounced will be sadly missed at future meetings of the National Association; but the humanity of the man will live in the literature and social atmosphere of the fraternity for years to come. "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say to all the world: 'this was a man.'"

Infertile and Fertile Eggs in Summer.

The eggs laid by a hen may be either fertile or infertile, depending on whether or not the male bird has been allowed to run with the females. A fertile egg is one in which the germ has been fertilized by the male bird. Except for this process of fertilization, the male bird has no influence upon the eggs which the hens lay. Egg production is equally great in flocks from which the males are excluded.

A fertile egg does not keep as well as an infertile one because the fertilized germ responds more rapidly to high temperatures than the unfertilized one. It is impossible to hatch an infertile egg or to cause a blood ring to form in one. Such eggs are much more likely to reach the table in good condition and there is much less spoilage in shipments composed entirely of them than in mixed shipments of fertile and infertile eggs. After the hatching season, therefore, the male birds should be cooked, sold or confined. In approximately fourteen days after this all the eggs laid by the hens will be infertile. These can be marketed much more successfully under the adverse conditions that frequently prevail in the hot summer months.

Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. Breeders are urged to observe the following simple rules, which cost nothing but time and thought and will add dollars to the poultry yard returns: Keep the nests clean, provide one nest for every four hens; gather the eggs twice daily; keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar; market the eggs at least twice a week; sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

Caught on the Wing.

Poultry fanciers and breeders hereabouts

will regret to learn of the death of R. H. Hays at his home in Manchester, N. H. Mr. Hays several years ago operated an extensive poultry plant in the Arroyo Seco, just below its Garvanza banks, where he bred Rhode Island Reds and Single Comb White Leghorns. At one time he was president of the Breeders' Association, and during his career was a consistent patron of the showroom; he also was one of the founders of the Co-operative Poultry Breeders' Association.

The Poultry Producers of Central California, organized under the direction of the State Market Commission, is already experiencing legal troubles. A number of its members are derelicts in the fulfillment of their contracts, and the organization is suing with a view of testing the validity of its agreements with some of its stockholders. In the case under consideration J. M. Johnson of Petaluma is being sued for the "specific performance of contract." Obviously it is essential to the life of the organization that members be compelled to live up to contract, and the Superior Court is asked to make the necessary order and to issue an injunction restraining members from disposing of eggs except through the corporation. The outcome is a matter of deep concern to poultrymen generally.

It is designed to have a meeting May 31, 1917, of the American Poultry Association of California in conjunction with poultry instruction week at the State University Farm at Davis. Particulars will be announced later in this department.

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A Mighty Region of Natural Wonders. By Frank G. Carpenter.

—The Illustrated Weekly Magazine—

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BY ARTHUR RICHARD HINTON.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-ONE)

THE BLUE ORPINGTON; THE MUSCOVY DUCK

The Late S. J. Campbell. By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

MAKING THE CITY AND HOME BEAUTIFUL.

Gardens, Streets, Parks, Lakes. By Ernest Brauntun.

Avocations and Avocados.

EVERYONE should have an avocation and the diversion of the city office man, especially in these days of high prices, should be gardening; gardening for both pleasure and profit. Everyone should also have avocados for both pleasure and profit, for the trees are beautiful evergreens, fully as ornate as the average tree planted for embellishment of home grounds, and the fruits of the tree are second to none in the long list of tropic and sub-tropic fruits.

Man's first occupation was tilling the soil and it was doubtless many generations, if not many centuries subsequent, when the first man maintained a complete severance from the soil in tilling for his daily bread. What more natural then, than that he should turn to soil tilling as an avocation, especially if he be away from Mother Earth during his business hours. There is no joy in the daily routine of the average wage earner, very little indeed in the business life of even the well to do. Have then an avocation, a fad that is yet more than a fad, or even a hobby, make it a life's work for leisure hours, yet a work that is withal a pleasure. If your taste run not to gardening, garden not, but if you love trees and shrubs, clinging vines, beautiful flowers (especially cauliflowers) and luscious fruits and vegetables, then imbue your hands in the soft moist earth; let the fragrance of flowers replace the smell of gasoline and the tinkle of rake and hoe banish memories of the street car's clang.

The Carob Tree.

Ceratonia siliqua, the carob tree, is surely growing in favor. Each year we receive more inquiries as to how best to propagate it or where seeds or plants may be obtained. The trees are generally grown from seeds and it is doubtless best for the average layman to buy his trees of a plant dealer. The United States Department of Agriculture has at times sent out, to trustworthy experimenters, superior varieties in the shape of cuttings, but this method of increase has not proved very successful. Aside from being a first class ornamental of wonderful drought resistance the pods have a high value as stock food.

Scare the Birds.

Many complaints are heard that birds are eating lettuce as fast as it appears above the soil, also snipping or sniping mignonette, poppies and many young ornamental plants. The question usually asked is how to kill the birds. This is a course we would not pursue. Stick in a few stakes and tie to the tops short strings to which are attached bits of paper or cloth. Still more effectual are bits of bright tin or bits of mirror glass. When the birds become accustomed to the objects, move them, or put in a few new and striking ones. This method may not improve the appearance of your garden and may provoke neighborly questions as to your sanity, but it will protect young plants.

Vegetables With Flowers.

There are many gardens where no reservation has been made for vegetable growing, but the high cost of living or the cost of high living is so great the owner fain would grow a little something to eat. What more bold in the ornamental line than a mass of globe artichokes? Where will one find a more tropical foliage than that of the rhubarb? What could be more fernlike than carrot tops, or more beautifully fuzzy-wuzzy than parsley. There are many little nooks and corners in the flower garden where a few vegetables may be placed as incidentals and in no wise interfere with the garden scene or spirit. All garden plots should thrive under the promising present conditions but watch closely for anti-American plots.

Snapdragon Rust.

Several gardeners have sent in foliage affected with rust and wish to know a remedy. This is a common trouble with snapdragons and hard to combat. Eastern growers claim that under glass plants kept driest fare best, but in the writer's own garden at present those kept wettest are most free from the trouble, though drainage is, of



"NATURE'S SUGGESTION FOR GARDEN REPRODUCTION."

course, of the best. Bordeaux mixture, sprayed on when fungus first appears, is a strong deterrent influence, but as the spores are on under side of leaves the disease is a hard one to eliminate. First plants affected should be pulled up and burned and the remaining ones, not as yet showing infestation, should be sprayed.

Daffodil Day.

One grower of daffodils near Haywards, Cal., has this year grown four acres of these lovely flowers and next year will increase present planting by adding 40,000 bulbs. He supplies nearly all retailers in San Francisco and near-by points, even reaching to Los Angeles, and has proposed to the Haywards Chamber of Commerce that they set aside a special day for annual exhibition of daffodils. In the Los Angeles district we could have many special floral exhibits throughout the year if suitable quarters could be provided without cost to exhibitors. It should be done.

Perennial Borders.

No other class of garden plants gives the owner greater joy than the border or bed of herbaceous perennials. Planted in front of shrubbery they form but an incidental part of the garden scheme and when out of bloom the plan is in no wise interfered with, yet some of the sorts will be in bloom when all else in flowering material is sleeping. But from early spring to late autumn these borders, if well planted and cared for, are a blaze of glory. They are much more popular in eastern gardens than in the extreme West and their presence there may be one of the reasons for the eastern claim that while we gather flowers each month of the year, the eastern summer garden is lovelier than ours.

Potted or Boxed Bay Trees.

Bays or laurels, boxwoods, privets, and all that class of trees that are planted in receptacles need heavy feeding. If not moved annually into a large box or vase they should have some top soil removed and fill in the space with well-rotted stable manure that really is rich, not the leached-out sort. Or at this time of the year, when growth is active, give a good soaking of liquid cow manure once each month for three months. Then give a weaker dose or two in autumn to carry plants over in vigorous health until active spring growth starts again.

Ground Limestone.

Southern California has plenty of good limestone of a high grade and more of it, in a finely pulverized form, should be used in field, park and garden. Lime in any form is profitable and two tons of raw limestone is equivalent to one ton of quicklime for agricultural purposes. There is no danger of using too much ground limestone. Be as liberal as you wish, but use. All our soils need some, many need much, and others need a

large amount. Use quicklime, air-slaked lime, hydrated lime, or ground limestone, but use lime.

The Better Marguerites.

Complaints are occasionally heard that the fine marguerites known as Queen Alexandra and Mrs. F. Sander do not thrive under even good care. We fear they are too well cared. They do not need either a very rich soil nor an abundance of water. A deep sandy soil without stable manure, together with a limited water supply which must never stagnate about the roots, is the combination of conditions best suited to the needs of all members of the marguerite family. Of these the two varieties named herein are the best.

Weeping and Creeping Lantanas.

For a quarter century weeping lantanas have been used in boxes, vases, hanging baskets, etc., with good effect and their recognition for such purposes has been world-wide. But varieties of dwarf lantanas were introduced some years ago that have a far wider use. As soil covers on dry hillsides they are very useful, effective and attractive. They need absolutely no water after being once firmly established. While heavy frost may injure them, they are fairly hardy and are nearly always in bloom.

Chemical Weed Killers.

In garden paths, croquet grounds, tennis courts and other like areas, it is often best to kill weeds by spraying them or the soil with a chemical solution that will for all time effectually dispose of vegetative growth. Arsenite of soda, one pound to five gallons of water, will do the business, but will also kill all plant life, and even animal life that eats of the sprayed plants.

Public Fruit Trees.

Fruit trees in place of shade trees in our parks, is the suggestion of a reader. "Would not apple, pear, cherry or other fruit trees make a finer display in the spring," he asks, "than the shade trees commonly used, besides furnishing fruit later in the season?" "Formerly," he adds, "there were plenty of apples on the market; now only a few are to be had. These are so high in price that only the rich man can afford them; similar conditions exist in regard to other fruit." The suggestion is worthy of consideration and has been carried out in Germany, we believe, although if we hark back to boyhood days the memory of the zest with which we enjoyed pliffed fruit may suggest practical difficulties in the way of the plan for America.

Sickly plants, like sickly people, cannot stand extremes. Sickly pot plants may often be more quickly brought back to health by watering with very warm water only. Low vitality will not be raised through the use of chilly water or less than 110 deg. of temperature.

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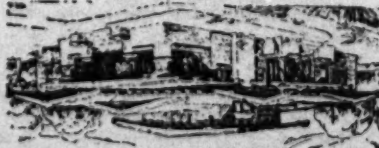
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H
ER name was Hanka. Was she
pretty? Well, no one of us ever
saw it a thought. She was just an
18-year-old peasant girl, with blue eyes and
fair hair.
Our Red Cross division found her sitting
on the ground, and for some time
she was in the hospital.

From the Note Book of a Red Cross Doctor.

HANKA—AN UNSUNG POLISH HEROINE.

HOW UNCLE SAM WILL FEED HIS ARMIES.

The Quartermaster's Corps. By a Special Contributor.

HOW is Uncle Sam going to feed the 500,000 and more men who will rally to the Stars and Stripes if the war with Germany demands that the army supplement the efforts of the navy? Has he had any experience in our heretofore peace-loving country in the rationing of such large bodies of troops? These questions are obvious.

Had war with Germany come upon the United States with the swiftness that it swooped down upon England in the summer of 1914, Uncle Sam might have been hard pressed to feed his army along modern and systematic lines. The Kaiser, however, has given him more than two years to observe how John Bull and his allies did it, while the wily Pancho Villa furnished him the opportunity to put some of his observations into actual experience.

Almost overnight Col. Harry L. Rogers, Southern Department quartermaster, stationed at San Antonio, Tex., found that instead of having to feed the regular department quota of 30,000 men he had 150,000 soldiers on his hands, five times as many as before, thousands of them with Gen. Pershing's expeditionary force in Mexico, and other thousands at unheard-of and out-of-the-way places along the border from Brownsville to Yuma, Ariz., all of whom had to be fed, and fed regularly and with the best the markets afford. Uncle Sam sets a good table, and, unlike most boarding-house keepers, he does not "cut down" when he is suddenly confronted with additional guests. It was the biggest job that had confronted an army quartermaster since the days of the Civil War, but it was met. It was a real lesson in preparedness for the War Department quartermasters with the result that if it becomes necessary to feed half a million soldiers three times a day they will be fed. The methods that Col. Rogers introduced in the Southern Department will be utilized in the present crisis.

The feeding of the soldier begins with the passage by the House of Representatives and the Senate, each body acting in the committee of the whole, of the section in the annual army appropriation bill which begins "for the purchase of subsistence supplies." In the army bill, which passed the House of Representatives February 22 last, but, unfortunately, failed of passage in the Senate because of the jam of legislation in that body at the time of its adjournment, \$16,500,000 was provided. That sum was considered sufficient for an army of about 120,000 men. If, however, emergency legislation is passed, it is likely the appropriation for subsistence supplies will be approximately \$50,000,000.

Congress years ago authorized the President to prescribe the kinds and quantities of the component articles of the army ration and to direct the issue of substitutive equivalent articles in place of such components whenever, in his opinion, economy and a due regard for the health and comfort of the troops may require. President Wilson has by executive order prescribed the form of ration.

The method of rationing troops is substantially as follows:

The organization commander presents to the quartermaster a ration return, which is a simple statement showing the number of men in his command entitled to rations for the month. The quartermaster calculates the money value of these rations by multiplying the total number of men by the number of days in the month and the product again multiplied by the number of daily rations. Suppose that a captain of a cavalry troop has seventy men to subsist. Each man is entitled to one ration per day. Multiply seventy by thirty and the quartermaster finds that the troop is entitled to 2100 rations for the month. He has previously ascertained by a very exact and tedious process that the value of each of the components of the ration added together makes the total daily value of the daily ration, per man, 26.75 cents, and that the total cost of the 2100 rations for this troop is \$561.75.

Accordingly he opens a ration and savings account with the troop, which shows the rations and the cost thereof to which the troop is entitled. Against this credit the troop commander, whenever he needs food for his troop, draws what he requires on a "charge sales slip," which is entered on the ration and savings account as a

debit against amount of his ration account. At the end of the month the quartermaster and the captain have a settlement. The value of the rations drawn is ascertained, and the captain receives from the quartermaster a check for the difference between the value of the rations actually drawn and the money value of the total number of rations to which the troop is entitled for the month. Thus, if the total value of the rations drawn is \$510, the quartermaster pays to the troop \$51.75, which completes the transaction by which the troop receives the full amount of \$561.75, which is the product of thirty days' ration for seventy men, or 2100 rations at 26.75 cents a man.

The \$51.75 thus received is deposited by the captain in his company fund, to be used exclusively for the purpose of food such as may be required for varying the soldiers' fare and to relieve the monotony of a steady dietary programme. This fund is used solely for the benefit of the troop.

A strict account is kept of all the receipts and expenditures, which are audited once a month by the "company council," and the



and nothing less, and he gets it, too, at a very reasonable price in these days of the high cost of living. Troops on the border were supplied fresh beef by the Southern Department at contract prices ranging, according to delivery points, from 11.28 cents to 13.33 cents a pound.

Bacon comes from the packing-house centers, flour from local mills, if the price and quality are right, otherwise from the mill that gives the best quality at the lowest price. Coffee, sugar, salt, canned goods—in fact, all that go to make the "perfect ration," are also bought in the cheapest market. Local merchants, however, are always given an opportunity to participate in the bidding to furnish Uncle Sam's military larder.

Beef was shipped last summer by rail to the border camps in refrigerator cars and was distributed to the troops in their camps only after rigid inspection at the "car door." This was done daily so that the mess was never out of fresh meat. This procedure will possibly be followed in the concentra-



Supplies for Americans while in Mexico.



A train of army supply wagons, loaded with foodstuffs on the march.

accounts are audited by company, regimental and battalion commanders, as well as officers of the inspector-general's department.

The ration as issued is scientifically constructed with a view to the production of the most nourishing, acceptable and satisfying form of variable diet that can be provided, and economy is aimed at only with a view to put before the soldier food that is sustaining and that will not, with proper regulation, pall upon the taste and appetite. No special regulations as to fare are made with respect to locality and circumstances. Personal care and judgment on the part of the company officers are relied upon to prevent waste and misuse. By due economy it has been demonstrated that the ration allowance will provide a sufficient variety of diet.

The army obtains the best that money can buy and the allowance is most liberal both in quantity and variety. The average soldier lives better, in so far as his actual

foodstuffs is concerned, than the average civilian. He gets a greater variety, and with it all the knowledge that the pure-food label is attached to what he eats. In addition, he knows what he eats is carefully supervised both as to the scientific and sanitary method of preparation and also as to its wholesomeness and nourishing qualities.

The purchase of the soldiers' food is committed to officers whose lifetime, almost, has been devoted to the study of food values, the quality of production and their careful, honest, expert capacity is devoted solely to obtaining the best that money can buy and no other kind can get by them. Beef is bought by contract, and, when possible, is delivered on the block. Uncle Sam's specification requirements for beef are so drastic that it is doubtful if the most fastidious chef in the most expensive Broadway restaurant demands better beef.

Uncle Sam knows what he wants, and he has a lot of capable officers in the Quartermaster Corps who positively and effectively insist upon the contractor furnishing that

tion of troops in the present emergency.

In camp bread is baked by a corps of expert, trained bakers in bake ovens that are marvels of perfection in their compactness and effectiveness. One of these ovens is set up by the bakers in an hour after arrival on the ground and fresh bread is delivered to the troops not later than the following morning. These simply constructed contrivances are each ample to provide bread for a regiment of 1800 men without working overtime. The bread is of the finest quality, and a special loaf, known as "war bread," is baked to insure keeping qualities for ten days to two weeks. Soldiers regard this as a welcome alternative to the nourishing but unpoetic hardtack.

During the maneuvers and practice marches of troops on the border, and with Gen. Pershing's command in Mexico, thorough tests were made to determine the merits and service capacity of several types of rolling kitchens designed to keep pace with the troops on the march and to supply them with hot cooked foods. From these tests a perambulatory culinary machine has been evolved that will meet service requirements.

Uncle Sam's experiences on the border taught him many things, so that during the winter and early spring when the guardsmen were returning to their home States with the knowledge that they were better men and better soldiers, he, too, was surveying the field with complete satisfaction. He had gone through a rigid course of preparation for the future.

His experiences, gained mostly through Col. Rogers and the officers under him, undoubtedly will be used to advantage in this crisis. It is likely, too, that the man who converted a system intended to supply 20,000 men into one to supply 150,000 men,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTY-ONE)

15311

ORCHARD AND FARM-RANCH AND RANGE.

CALIFORNIA, LAND OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS

Real Life by the Great Western Sea.

Santa Barbara is to have two big bond elections, one of \$250,000 for high school purposes called by the Board of Education, and another of \$125,000 for the same purpose called by the City Council.

According to the engineer-in-chief, work on the Lindsay-Strathmore irrigation district is more than 90 per cent. complete. By July 1 water will probably be turned on 15,000 acres.

Deputy City Counsel Haas filed six condemnation suits to acquire right of way for the Mint Canyon highway. The cost of the entire road is estimated at \$450,000.

With savings shown on deposit in the State banks amounting to \$601,133,318, if separated per capita, every man, woman and child in California would have \$210.33.

The Producers' Fuel and Gas Company has secured a franchise to lay a pipe line to supply McKittrick with natural gas.

During the month of March the total clearings passed through the Los Angeles clearinghouse approximated \$138,500,000, an increase of \$30,000,000 compared with the same month last year.

Alhambra is to have an auditorium to cost \$75,000, if the sentiment of the people is carried out.

The Whittier Citrus Association reports that for the last six months receipts from the sale of oranges came very close to half a million dollars, an increase of \$155,000 over the same period last year.

Having secured rights of way for the State highway, the city of Tulare is now taking steps toward paving the streets of the business center.

Many buyers at Ventura gobbled up the last \$350,000 of the \$1,000,000 bond issue for good roads.

Reports from the peach district of Tulare county indicate that the crop of the current season will be about 60 per cent. of normal.

Thirty-five new families have been added to the population of Niland as a result of extended farming operations near the town. The Chamber of Commerce of the city plans a fête for the early summer to celebrate the arrival of the water. The new town has a \$30,000 school building.

Wine makers near Stockton are offering \$14 a ton for grapes of the best type, and \$12 for less desirable grapes. A corporation has offered a bonus of \$1 to \$1.50 for particular varieties, raising the maximum to \$15 a ton. This is \$3 a ton more than paid in 1915.

Ornamental lights will take the place of the poles and wires on the principal business artery of Oxnard.

An immense potash plant is to be constructed near Troma on Searles Lake. It is said that 300 men will be worked on the enterprise for three months to complete the building. The total investment will reach \$1,000,000.

The Supervisors of Tulare county announce their intention of selling promptly the road bonds recently authorized, amounting to \$2,200,000.

The Pacific Electric is to have a substation at South Pasadena.

Application has been filed with the State Railroad Commission for authority to install and operate an electric light and power plant at Blythe in Riverside county.

At Seattle there are ships building of a total value of \$60,000,000, and at Portland ships of \$20,000,000 value. In Seattle more than 30,000 persons are employed in the ship-building industry, and 15,000 at Portland.

The Southern California Railroad Company has made application to the State Railroad Commission for authority to issue first and second mortgage bonds amounting to

\$100,000, and for \$68,000 worth of capital stock.

The Yellow Pine mine in the Yellowstone district, Nevada, including its March dividends, has paid to the stockholders \$1,813,470. Most of the stock is held by Los Angeles and Pasadena people.

The Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, in a report filed with the State Railroad Commission covering the year 1916, shows a gross corporate income of \$1,452,776.84.

The donations of the people of the city for a naval base hospital at Los Angeles amount to about \$8000.

Federal records for the month of March show that the Los Angeles postoffice collected considerably more than \$200,000, an increase of 7 per cent. over the receipts for the same month last year.

The Pacific Steamship Company's liner Congress was sold the other day at San Francisco to the China Mail Company for a price said to be \$1,000,000.

The Salt Lake Railroad Company has applied to the City Council at Fullerton for a right of way to construct its line to that place.

Imports for March of the current year in the district of Los Angeles were nearly twice those of the same month, a year ago. Exports increased more than 100 per cent.

At Visalia, when the first \$1,000,000 of the highway bonds offered they were bid in by the First National Bank of Porterville at par, accrued interest, and a premium of \$67,000.

Little old El Monte is to have a new business block, built of brick and two stories high.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company announces that it has placed an order with the American Car and Foundry Company for 800 refrigerator cars, which will mean the expenditure of \$1,000,000.

The report at Redlands is that there will be more building in Bear Valley this year than ever before. Bartlett brothers will build sixteen cabins at their camp, and Gus Knight will do some building. There will be hundreds of private cabins built.

The Southern California Edison Company has reinforced its crew, building extensions near Pomona. This will increase the payroll there by \$2000 a month.

Business between Mexico and Southern California is extensive, as shown by the imports, Mexico leading all countries, with a valuation of nearly half a million dollars, in which raw cotton figures for more than half the sum.

The Los Angeles City Council has adopted an ordinance setting aside seventy acres of tidelands on Smith's Island for a proposed dock and ship yards which northern capitalists propose to build. The total investment will be worth \$3,000,000 and 3000 persons will be employed.

Culver City, a baby municipality in the Southland, held great rejoicing the other day when the home of the new City Club was opened. It cost \$10,000.

The State Railroad Commission has issued an authorization to the Southern Counties Gas Company of California to issue first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$57,500. This is in addition to authority issued last October for \$270,000 in bonds.

A fine home at No. 630 Shatto place was sold the other day for \$30,000, the purchaser being a large lumber operator in New Mexico. An investor from Vancouver, B. C., has sold a house at Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue to a local mining engineer for \$15,000.

The Whittier Canning Company, a new firm at Whittier, is pushing along the completion of its new plant with the expecta-

tion of canning a large pack of vegetables and fruits.

A skyline boulevard is being planned for the summit of the mountains back of Santa Barbara.

The Pacific Coast Railway at San Luis Obispo, owned by eastern capitalists, is to have improvements made to the extent of \$20,000.

Cotton growers of the Imperial Valley are planning to plant 130,000 acres this season. At 20 cents a pound this will bring in \$10,000,000.

In Orange county there is an earnest campaign going on to build still better roads than the exceedingly good ones the county now has.

In the Escondido Valley, citrus fruit growers are distributing about \$1800 a week to the men employed in picking and packing the fruit.

Santa Monica is out with a campaign to secure a moving picture plant for that beautiful beach resort. The Chamber of Commerce professes its ability to raise \$5000 as a subscription to secure the plant.

Long Beach expects a number of novel entertainment features for the thousands of summer visitors who flock to that place.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company promises to have its branch line south from Fresno to Porterville completed by July 1.

A new brick factory building will be started soon on West Thirty-fifth street, Los Angeles, for the Los Angeles Can Company.

Work is already under way for a two-story frame apartment building at No. 4514 Hollywood boulevard.

The Whittier ranch in Tulare county has sold the last of its herd of 800 hogs for \$35,000, an average of \$44 per hog. The last installment figured about 580 hogs.

Construction is under way at Long Beach on the second ship building plant, to cost \$4500.

The Riverside Portland Cement Company in its big plant at Crestmore will soon have twelve kilns operating, increasing the force to 400 men, and the monthly pay roll will amount to about \$60,000.

When two of San Diego's leading banks consolidated the other day, it gave the city a \$1,000,000 institution.

At Culver City, ground was broken the other day for a new film laboratory to cost \$50,000.

The ranch of Pauma in the northern part of San Diego county, consisting of 12,000 acres, is being subdivided into small parcels.

N. D. Carpenter, recently of Detroit, has secured a site for a new residence in Westchester Place, the building to cost about \$40,000.

During the month of March in the city of Los Angeles, building permits were issued representing a total investment of \$1,339,960. The total valuation for the three months of the year comes to \$7,271,713.

The Board of Public Works proposes improvements to the outfall sewer at Hyperion to cost about \$7000.

Redondo Beach is to have a new Chamber of Commerce building at once. It will be situated at the north entrance to the \$125,000 municipal pier.

Col. and Mrs. Edwin Francis Holmes of Salt Lake City have secured a site in Windsor Square near Wilshire boulevard on which they propose to erect a home to cost about \$250,000.

At Glendora, a foothill ranch of 145 acres has been sold at \$19,000.

W. J. Pearson, president of the W. J.

Pearson Company, a realty firm of the city, has purchased an eighteen-room residence at No. 694 New Hampshire avenue for \$75,000.

Farmers in Orange county are putting forth every effort to increase the bean acreage for the season. Well they may, for the income from the last crop figured at \$40,000.

The biggest sale in beef cattle in the history of Porterville was consummated the other day by the sale of 1000 head of beef cattle at an aggregate price of \$120,000.

Tulare creameries are filling a rush order for 45,000 pounds of butter for the United States army and navy.

In Kern county, fat hogs are selling at \$13.62½ per hundred pounds.

The Butte Cattle Company of San Luis Obispo is installing a cold-storage plant.

During the past year the increase in the building of residences in South Pasadena exceeded the record of the previous year by 100 per cent. About 225 new homes were erected, at a cost of \$205,518.

About the first of May a trainload of milk lambs will start from Calipatria for Chicago. There are more than 20,000 sheep in the Calipatria section, and the flock of lambs will amount to about 12,000.

In the Beaumont-Banning district they are offering \$45 a ton for cling peaches, \$40 for freestones, with apricots selling at \$50 a ton.

Buyers from the East are already in the Imperial Valley signing up the cantaloupe crop, which is expected to total 6500 cars.

The Western Chemical Company is installing a new nitrate plant on West Eleventh street, Long Beach.

The Board of Education at Torrance has let a contract for a new schoolhouse to cost \$30,000.

A new two-story brick business block is to be erected by the Van Nuys estate on Hill street between Eighth and Ninth.

About June 1, work will be started on a new building for the Elks at Glendale.

The partial destruction of the Wilson block on Broadway between Fourth and Fifth, Los Angeles, by fire a couple of weeks ago is to be repaired at a cost of about \$50,000.

We are commonly inclined to consider Europeans narrower than Americans, because they seem to effect changes in method more slowly than we do. We find this contradicted in real science. In Europe it is quite the rule for scientific students in agriculture to interchange or divide their course between as many institutions as practical, while in America we find a sort of provincialism that puts so much emphasis on loyalty to alma mater that graduation too often finds us narrowed to the limits of a single institution. Agriculture needs recruits trained in the broadest and best way, and now that our institutions are so thoroughly equipped in laboratory, library and personal leadership, students should take all possible advantage to obtain the most general review of the knowledge, research findings and conclusions reached over as broad a field as possible, by a system of interchange.

One reason why the farmer so often looks upon the representatives of scientific agriculture as impractical may be found in the neglect of the study of physics as applied to living matter. Our studies of physics have generally been confined to mechanical action in the soil, and the physical functions of the plant's processes of growth from physical soil conditions have been neglected. A study of the physics of the living as well as the dead matter can do much toward bringing light to many of the farmer's most perplexing problems, and make for every-day co-operation between practical and scientific farming.

WORLD THE nations of the world engaged of the consistently followed policy of re- would be the case were he properly trained years of age and under 15 and such other men, with the civilization of the the training from European struggles, even the most warlike among our people, failing to read right about the menace of European mili- for its indication and perpetration, the at- tention on the arrangement of arms

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.

Switzerland and Australia. By L. C. Ford.

THE VENGEANCE OF PINKEY M'GRAW.

The Wild Irish Rose. By Bart. Wheeler.

"PINKEY" McGRAW and "Slim" Drew were "moochers," they were pan-handlers of the most pronounced type. As a side line to this mendacious manner of, to quote Pinkey, "getting their beans," they were wont, at times, to "roll drunks" and it was rumored by some of their ilk that they were not above "sapping" an unwary stranger who might unthinkingly display his opulence in the shape of plenty of funds.

The last mentioned style of "rough stuff" had been successfully consummated in an instance two weeks previous to the time this tale opens. At the time spoken of, Pinkey and Slim had each used a piece of wagon spoke on a "half shot" mucker, from a construction camp in the mountains, who happened to come to Frisco to blow in a stake of six months' saving in a riotous outburst of uncouth, bestial revelry, the same being a frenzied consumption of unbelievable quantities of "liquid barb-wire," misnamed whisky, and sold for such in the dives and barrel houses "south of the slot," and also in the lower class "joints" on the Barbary Coast.

The mucker to whom reference is made inadvertently wandered away from the glare of the dance hall fronts on the "Coast," and as Pinkey and Slim had been painstakingly following his every move since he had exchanged a \$20 gold piece in payment for a drink in a saloon earlier in the evening, he, as he was passing an unusually dark space on a side street, had suddenly experienced the sensation of having his head assume a decidedly numb state, the result of Pinkey's "sap." Before he had time to realize the nature of the cause, Slim had given him the second verse of "Sing Me to Sleep" with his wagon spoke as the instrument.

As he flopped into oblivion he was expeditiously "frisked" and relieved of his funds by Messrs. Pinkey and Slim.

Twenty minutes later the policeman on the beat stumbled over the prostrate form of the luckless mucker, which incident was conducive of a clanging ambulance and a speedy trip to the hospital for the victim.

Pinkey and Slim immediately upon acquisition of the aforesaid had proceeded, again to quote Pinkey, "to stew up."

The wad lasted two weeks, and at the expiration of that time Pinkey and Slim were "so clean, a city receiving hospital would resemble a city dump in comparison."

The mucker, after a two weeks' sojourn in the realms of unconsciousness, came to one afternoon and told his story to a detective, detailed to receive his statement. His description of the two men he had seen in different places he had visited the evening of the assault, and who, he now recalled, paid him an unusual amount of attention, had led the detective to believe that one Pinkey and his inseparable companion Slim might throw some light on the mucker's plight. Accordingly, he started on a still hunt for those two worthies.

Through some channel unknown to the outsider, Pinkey and Slim become cognizant of the fact of the detective's curiosity as to their whereabouts, and after a hasty conference, they decided to shake the dust of Frisco from the soles of their well-worn shoes, and beat their way to Salt Lake City.

About 6 o'clock next morning, they were forcibly ejected from the rods of a passenger train at Truckee, Cal.

Vividly cursing the brakeman, railroad and their own ill luck, they flexed their cramped muscles and stiffened joints, renewed the circulation in their half-frozen hands and feet by briskly clapping the former, and industriously stamping the latter, and sought a pile of ties near the railroad tracks to rest, and speculate upon the possibility of breakfast and a drink.

While they were thus pondering, a two-horse wagon lumbered into view, and as it drew abreast of these two disciples of crime, the driver—a stalwart mountaineer in mackinaw, khaki trousers, blue flannel shirt, and hunting boots, topped off by a wide-brimmed Stetson hat—reined in his team and belted, "Lookin' for work?"

Startled out of their reveries, Pinkey and Slim gazed speculatively at their questioner; Pinkey finally grimaced and ventured "wot kind?"

"I need a couple funkies up tuh th' camp, an' I'll pay thirty a month an' yer found," answered he on the wagon.

For a moment neither Pinkey nor Slim

betrayed the slightest interest, then like a flash Pinkey snapped "We gotcha!"

As he rose from his resting place, Pinkey clutched Slim's shoulder and jerking him from his attitude of semi-recumbency, started to forcibly propel him toward the wagon.

Slim was so surprised at this procedure that he took a few steps in the direction of the wagon in a dazed sort of fashion before the full import of Pinkey's intention burst upon him. Then he stopped stock still and whined, "Nix, nix, I don't wanna go wit' 'im." Slim had a decided aversion to anything pertaining to toll of any description. Pinkey retained his hold upon him, however, and glaring him in the eye growled savagely and sibilantly, "Yuh'll go or I'll saute yer kidneys. Don't yuh see it's a chance fer us tuh get a little stake tuh get intuh th' Lake on! Now nix on th' guff, or I'll make a rock fit yer dome like a cement sidewalk, get me?"

Be it known that Pinkey had a way of handling Slim, and the prime factor of his method was the instillation of fear of bodily injury into the soul of his ally, for in the days before his demotion to the caste of "moochers" and "barrel house hangers-on" he had enjoyed the reputation of being a mediocre success as a pugilist. Hence the sudden change of Slim's demeanor, for after this threat he abruptly ceased to expostulate and meekly followed Pinkey to the wagon and clambered aboard.

The logging camp whither Pinkey and Slim were bound was about six miles from Truckee. Upon arriving, Pinkey and Slim immediately entered upon their duties, and in a week's time they were "slinging stew" and "dealing off the left" in as equally capable a manner as were the three other funkies who worked with them.

The camp contained some 200 men, approximately, 190 of whom were Irish. At times, individual members of the community would run shy of so-called rum, and as it was six miles to Truckee, the nearest point where the supply could be replenished, Pinkey soon saw a way to make a little side money. His astuteness caused him to begin selling diluted portions of flavoring extract out of the cook house, and as these were potentially alcoholic, the "kick" attendant upon a few "slugs" of this beverage equalled that of the "sheep dip" whisky sold in Truckee.

The camp cook was a Chinaman named Wah Lee, competent, unobtrusive, and whose whole interest outside of his pots, pans, range and grub preparations seemed to be centered in a talking machine with which he amused himself during his leisure moments in the afternoon. His stock of records consisted of three Chinese selections which, when being rendered, resembled the clatter and thump of a boiler factory in full blast, augmented by a myriad of squealing pigs, and a record of "My Wild Irish Rose."

The camp messroom, which adjoined the cookhouse, was connected with it by a door through which the funkies carried their loads of grub to the diners. Directly above this door Wah Lee had fastened a soap box, and on Sunday evenings as a sort of prelude to the dinner, Wah Lee would get his machine out, ensconce it upon the soap box and give the gang a little harmony as a Sunday treat, using the record of "My Wild Irish Rose" for the purpose.

One afternoon, Wah Lee detected Pinkey in the act of peddling a pint of extract of lemon to one of the men, and he immediately reported the occurrence to the boss.

Being short of men in the camp, the boss, after a severe lecture, punctuated by sundry scathing opinions as to Pinkey's personal appearance, origin, etc., gave him the alternative of going to work as an ax man, or undergoing arrest for petty larceny.

The terrifying idea of being made to face a charge of this sort, emphasized by the conviction that word of his incarceration would filter through to the ears of the Frisco police, quickly decided Pinkey's action. So it was that he began blistering his hands and enduring much physical discomfort swinging an ax with the gang.

This state of affairs continued for a month, during which period the desire for revenge on the author of his suffering, namely Wah Lee, rankled in Pinkey's soul; He lay awake nights striving to invent a way to even accounts with Wah Lee for causing his loss of a good thing.

One night he became inspired with the "idea." As he lay in his bunk, the possibilities of the "idea" appealed to him as being so fraught with vengeance-satisfying features that he chuckled and planned far into the night.

The next morning he approached the boss, and by use of much argument persuaded him to allow him (Pinkey) a two days' lay off.

Pinkey walked to Truckee and took a train to Reno. When he de-trained, he went directly to a saloon where a singer of his acquaintance—so he had been told, and correctly—held forth in the evening, accompanied by a piano player, and sang for the nightly assemblage, receiving for their efforts whatever the crowd saw fit to deposit in the cigar box which was passed among them every little while.

Pinkey located his man, and with a bottle and glasses between them, he outlined his plan for satisfying his grudge against Wah Lee.

Together they repaired to a music store, which also carried a line of talking machines. Sometime later, they left the shop, and Pinkey carried with him a thin circular package. That evening he returned to Truckee, and the next morning was back on the job in camp.

It was two days before the 17th of March, and the boss gave Wah Lee orders to extend himself a little, and set forth a feed for the "boys" that would do justice to the auspiciousness of St. Patrick's Day.

The special "feed" was to come off at the evening meal on that day, and when the morning of the 17th dawned bright and clear, Pinkey seemed to tackle his daily tasks with gusto. He wore an ear-to-ear grin all day, and when the hour came for knocking off work for the day, Pinkey was the first man washed up. He was likewise the first one to get into the messroom, and he carried with him the circular package he had brought with him from Reno.

Unobserved, he removed the wrapping and disclosed a talking machine record, which he substituted for the one in the soap box over the door where Wah Lee placed the talking machine on Sunday evenings, and where he also always left the record of "My Wild Irish Rose." The last-mentioned record Pinkey carried with him, as he stole out of the messroom, to hide it in the bunk house.

As the gang trooped into the messroom in obedience to the summons of the big steel triangle suspended from two trees and smitten with a piece of crowbar in the hands of one of the funkies, an audible laugh burst from Pinkey—the first one in weeks!

When they were seated, the boss mounted a bench at the end of the room most remote from the entrance to the kitchen. The gang settled into silence, and the boss launched forth into a little speech apropos of the occasion.

At the conclusion of this bit of oratory, he sat down midst the cheers of the gang, and the funkies bore on the platters of roast pork, steaming mashed potatoes, and a host of palatable delicacies Wah Lee had prepared; also numerous pitchers of cider, whereat a shout of joy from the throats of the gathering shook the roof of the building.

Wah Lee, smirking, rubbing and twisting his hands, and scraping and bowing in the doorway, murmured "velly nice, velly nice, heap much nice," to which declaration the gang agreed to a man, excepting of course, Pinkey, who only continued to grin sardonically.

The gang had started voraciously on the spread before them, when Pinkey, who was seated near the kitchen door and almost beneath the box whereon Wah Lee placed his machine, suggested that Wah Lee start his machine and give them a little music.

The gang stamped and voiced its approval, and Wah Lee gladly brought out his machine and placed it upon its perch, fished around for a moment, found the record, adjusted it, and stepped down to watch appreciatively the ravenous actions of the food demolishers at the tables.

Pinkey seemed to fidget in his seat; his grin had if anything, grown more expansive, and he seemed disinterested in the bountiful repast before him, unlike his fellows, who were each and every one of them giving a good account of themselves at the table.

And then it happened! "Skrawkkk k k k Urk Urk Urk!" spluttered the machine.

As the first sounds emanated from the horn, 200 more or less food-laden knives paused half way to as many mouths, while the same number of pairs of eyes turned with one accord toward the creaking horn.

Wah Lee, a bland smile on his face, was still at his place in the doorway.

The machine spluttered on jerkily, then the words began to boom out more distinctly: "Ten thousand Micks threw down their sticks, at the battle of Boyne Water." With a more piercing resonance it continued: "Me no ilkee Ilishman, him allee samee Dago; Chinaman whip Ilishman one hand easy."

For a moment there was complete silence in the messroom, save for the epithet spluttering machine, which continued to literally hurl insults and rage-provoking exclamations into the very teeth of the gang.

Wah Lee, standing in the doorway, seemed to instinctively realize that the behavior of the gang boded him no good. Their ominous attitude galvanized him into action. With a frightened squeal he turned to flee, and at the same moment the Irish components of the gang rose from their places as one man, and a roar of fury shook the building as they started en masse for the door leading to the kitchen, into which Wah Lee had precipitately fled.

Pinkey from his vantage point beside the door, was the first to enter the kitchen after Wah Lee, whom he overtook at the door which led to the yard. As the luckless Celestial started to go through the door, the heavy fist of Pinkey found a resting place somewhere between Wah Lee's ear and collar bone, and the force of the punch sent the terror-stricken Oriental sprawling through the air, flying-squirrel fashion, directly into a water trough. The contact with the chilly bath acted as a spur to Wah Lee's agility. He floundered out of the trough and sprinted for the boss's horse, which was tethered to a tree about thirty feet distant.

Pinkey, after delivering the blow, essayed a second but smote only the thin air, and losing his balance, tumbled head over heels to the bottom of a flight of four steps leading from the kitchen to the ground.

Wah Lee jerked free the hitch rope and as he scrambled to the animal's back, the enraged mob of insulted Celts bulged through the doorway and surged down the steps in a vain pursuit of the innocent fugitive. Howling threats and invectives they attempted to overtake Wah Lee, but the terrorized cook clapped his heels to the horse's flanks and shaking the bridle quickly left the vengeful mob behind.

Some time later, a dust-covered, ashen-faced, incoherent Mongolian astride a heaving, sweating horse, drew rein at the depot in Truckee, and flinging himself from the animal's back burst into the waiting-room and bought a ticket to Frisco.

Whether the foregoing tale has anything to do with the following is a matter of conjecture, yet it is an authenticated fact that since that eventful St. Patrick's Day, no Chinaman has ever been known to remain in Truckee for a longer period than the time necessary for him to get the next out-bound train.

Warsaw.

It is thought that no city in Europe has known so many changes of masters as has Warsaw, which the Germans now hold. Founded about the year 850, it was the capital of the independent kingdom of Mazovia until the fifteenth century, when it was annexed by Poland. In the seventeenth century its possession was contended for by Sweden, Russia, Austria and Brandenburg, until, in 1764, Russia practically annexed it. In 1795 the city was handed over to Prussia, but Napoleon occupied it in 1806, and at the peace of Tilsit, Warsaw was proclaimed an independent duchy. In 1809 the Austrians seized the city, but lost it again, and after another brief spell of independence the city passed finally to Russia in 1813.

When alfalfa is grown on rich lime soils it does not need supplementing with bran for feeding growing stock, if grains, such as oats and corn, are fed with it. Always remember that lime is necessary to the development of bone and consequent frame, and that alfalfa is a great lime feeder, if the soil supplies it.

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By locating the leading asphalt deposits of the world on a map showing regions and

of In every province of Mexico, seepages are

Mother Nature must graciously accord a profounder insight into the methods by which she makes and molds a world be-

The New Zealand Department of Agriculture has found that by sowing Californian thistle rust spores in the pastures they can control this troublesome pest.

Are They Related? By M. C. Frederick.

WHAT is asphaltum? There is undying volcanoes and earthquakes one is struck numerous. Occasionally the amount is very for the secret of the origin fame for the man who will tell us, by their proximity and the question arises, great. Chapapote is an asphaltum found in is known, but by the writer volcanic association can

Origin of the Mace.

OLD ROMAN SIGN OF AUTHORITY A
SYMBOL TODAY.

There stands at the right of the Speaker's desk in the House of Representatives a large cylindrical pedestal made of highly polished green marble.

When the House is called to order each day the sergeant-at-arms, or one of his deputies, places upon this pedestal the mace, which is the symbol of authority in the House. When the House adjourns, he removes it and keeps it in safety till the

This mace is of very ancient and honorable origin. Under the old Roman republic, the magistrates passed on foot from one place to another, administering justice, trying public offenders and imposing penalties.

Each of the magistrates was attended by a small body of men known as lictors, whose duty it was to make way for the officers of the law, preserve order, make arrests, and inflict punishment on condemned citizens.

Each of these lictors carried with him a bunch of rods tied together with thongs and having an ax bound to the outside of it. The thongs were used for scourging and the ax for beheading. Sentences imposed by the magistrates were at once carried out.

These bundles of rods were known as fasces. When the magistrates passed along the thoroughfares the lictors preceded them, bearing the fasces aloft, and the assembled citizens immediately made way for them.

When any disorder arose near by, the lic-
tors appeared with the fasces, upon the
sight of which quiet was instantly restored.
No Roman citizen ever ventured to question
the authority of this emblem.

When the Romans conquered Britain the use of the fasces as a symbol was brought with them, and like many other Roman customs remained with the British people.

While it was no longer used for inflicting punishment it continued to be used as a symbol by the early English magistrates and when an officer appeared carrying the fasces his authority was immediately accepted by all. It was, in effect, his badge of office.

The English form of the fasces was slightly changed, in that the ax was placed inside of the bundle of rods, with the blade protruding from the top.

The great councils of the early Saxons gradually developed into one general body which in the fourteenth century became known as the House of Commons. In all these earlier councils the use of the fasces was continued, but it then came to be known as the mace, which has remained as the emblem of legislative authority in that body down to the present day.

The House of Representatives of the United States was modeled closely after the House of Commons by the framers of our Constitution, and the usage of the machine was borrowed from the English system.

The first mace adopted by the House was destroyed by fire when the British burned the Capitol in 1814. From 1814 until 1847 a mace of painted wood did service, but in the latter year the present mace was made after the model of the first one.

It is about three feet in height and consists of a bundle of ebony rods, bound together with a band of silver, after the fashion of the fasces. From the center of this bundle of rods protrudes a silver stem, on which is a silver globe four or five inches in diameter. On this globe is an eagle of solid silver with outspread wings.

the House, and when, as sometimes happens, that body becomes unruly and seems to be quite beyond the Speaker's control the sergeant-at-arms appears and lifting the mace from its pedestal bears it up and down the aisles of the hall. Instantly every member sinks into his seat, order is restored and once and absolute silence prevails. Any member who disregards the mace is in contempt and is liable to censure or even expulsion.

The New Zealand Department of Agriculture has found that by sowing Californian thistle rust spores in the pastures they can control this troublesome pest.

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"PINKY" McGRAW and "Slim" Drew betrayed the slightest interest, then like "idea." As he lay in his bunk, the post-200 more or less food-laden knives paused the machine sputtered on jerkily, then still at his place in the doorway. With Lee, a bland smile on his face, was cut toward the creaking door.

The machine sputtered on jerkily, then still at his place in the doorway. With Lee, a bland smile on his face, was cut toward the creaking door.

As the first sounds emanated from the door, the machine sputtered on jerkily, then still at his place in the doorway. With Lee, a bland smile on his face, was cut toward the creaking door.

THE VENGEANCE OF PINKY MCGRAW.

The Wild Irish Rose. By Bart. Wheeler.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.

Switzerland and Australia. By L. C. Ford.

WITH the nations of the world engaged in the most titanic conflict of all the ages, with the civilization of the world depending on the arbitrament of arms for its vindication and perpetuation, the attention of all is focused on the question of the present and future military policy of the United States, a nation that has for over a century steadfastly upheld the principles of liberty, justice and international amity. Every nation, when plunged into war, takes the quickest and best means available for marshaling its resources and getting into the field the largest and most efficient army possible. The stirring events of the past three years have convinced even the most superficial pacifist that a country's ability to protect itself in time of war depends largely upon the military policy adhered to in time of peace. The unpreparedness of the United States has become a byword in the counsels of the nations, so that, despite the fact that we are known to be the richest country in the world, with almost unlimited resources in both men and money, we have not been looked upon as a formidable antagonist. This has been a most important factor in leading the German imperial government to believe that it could violate every one of our rights on the high seas and even plot against us on our own soil without being held to answer. It is a realization of this fact that has convinced the best minds in the nation of the necessity of adopting a thoroughgoing system of national defense, founded on universal military training for the young men of America.

There are three distinct policies followed by modern nations in regard to the maintaining and training of military forces. The first is the maintenance of a large standing army; the second is the reliance upon a vast body of untrained militia, supplemented by a small standing army; between these two extremes is the system of requiring a brief period of military training for all male citizens of a prescribed age, who, after undergoing the training, pass into the reserve citizen army, subject to call at the nation's need, but in times of peace freely following their usual occupations, thus adding to the wealth and prosperity of all, instead of sapping the strength of the nation as does a huge standing army.

The first system, that of maintaining a large and thoroughly-trained standing army, has been best exemplified in the case of the German empire, which has built up its great military system by requiring military service extending through a period of three years from all male citizens able to bear arms. This system, under which every industrial worker carries on his back a soldier, in time of peace as well as in time of war, is suited to autocratic governments wishing to extend their power and dominions; it has always been unpopular in democratic countries, which seek the good of all the people and aim to make the burdens of government as light as is consistent with national safety. Such a system can never thrive on our soil.

Great Britain alone of the European powers has refrained from adopting the system of maintaining a great standing army. She has, however, spent millions on her fleet, upon which she has depended for protection against her aggressive neighbors. In 1914 the British army at home consisted of 138,697 men, with an additional colonial army distributed throughout the empire of 117,517 men. This, compared to Germany's 870,000 regular soldiers, supplemented by a great host of trained men in the reserves, was palpably inadequate and accounts in part for the first successful onslaught of the Prussian forces. France has long been convinced of the necessity of trying to keep up with her warlike neighbor in the size of her regular army, but her military system has lacked the thoroughness and completeness of organization of the German host; her republican form of government made such a system unpopular, even though her people keenly appreciated the German menace. Italy had burdened herself before the war with a standing army of 300,000 men, while Austria-Hungary was committed to the same policy, maintaining over 400,000 regular soldiers. The autocratic Russian government did not hesitate to maintain the largest army of any nation on the globe, her peace force exceeding 1,300,000 men.

With all Europe thus in arms, the United States has persistently gone on her peaceful way, feeling secure from attack because being killed or disabled vastly greater than

of the consistently-followed policy of refraining from entangling alliances and holding aloof from European struggles, even the most warlike among our people failing to read aright the menace of European militarism as best exemplified in the Prussian system. We have, therefore, while making a more or less steady effort to strengthen our naval forces, especially since our interests in the Pacific and in the Panama Canal Zone have clearly indicated the necessity of such a course, been content to have our regular army remain less than 100,000 strong, though nearly half of this force has been required for service in the island possessions. The idea of a great standing army is repugnant to free-born Americans, and nothing short of an unequivocal threat from a strongly-armed and warlike nation could bring us to consent to arming and maintaining in perpetuity such an organization. We have adhered to that obsolete system of trusting for defense to the great body of loyal but untrained citizens, which can confidently be expected, in a democratic country, to rise up at the nation's need and volunteer services. Without questioning the patriotism of American manhood, and without doubting our ability to meet any emergency, as the one that now confronts us, the best thought of the nation has been gradually taking the direction of favoring compulsory and universal military training for a brief period for all able-bodied young men, so that the United States may have at its call a great citizen army, able, as well as willing, to fight for the country that has given all its inhabitants the largest measure of freedom possible under organized government. With the greater complexity of modern warfare, training has become absolutely essential in order to enable a country to meet on equal grounds an attacking armed force inured to war. The system most favored is well embodied in the Chamberlain bill, now before Congress, which provides in brief for a period of training six months in duration, for all able-bodied male citizens, to be given in the calendar year in which they attain the age of 19. Aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens are likewise subject to such training, provided they are not over the age of 26.

The exact nature of the training is not defined in the bill, but the intent is to make it accord with the best practice in military training. The bill specifically states that no service is to be required of the militia except in defense of the country; that persons physically unfit are exempted, as are all persons on whose earnings a near relative is dependent for support. The bill is tremendously democratic in its nature, for it imposes precisely the same duty upon all male citizens of the prescribed age, expressly forbids the hiring of substitutes and, while allowing every person to express his preference for training in the army or navy, or in any arm or corps of either service, makes all subject to precisely the same rules and conditions.

The strongest feature of the bill is the one providing that the body of citizens trained as prescribed shall constitute a reserve citizen army and reserve citizen navy, every young man passing into this reserve as soon as he completes the period of training and remaining a member until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 28. Military service is thus made incumbent upon all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 19 and 28. Thoughtless but well-meaning people who are sincere in their devotion to peace are shocked at the thought of military training and military service thus being adopted by the United States. The fact is that at all times since the adoption of the Federal Constitution all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 have been subject to military service—but no training has been required or provided for this vast body of citizens, numbering at the present time approximately 20,000,000. The United States, secure in its isolation from European conflicts, has taken the peculiar stand of holding the unorganized militia strictly subject to military service, while withholding from them the essential training which would enable them to take care of themselves and their country when called to meet a foreign foe. Consequently the American citizen, if compelled to go to war in defense of his country, undergoes a risk of

being killed or disabled vastly greater than would be the case were he properly trained in advance. Untrained men are always needlessly slaughtered in a war.

The principal point of disagreement in regard to the Chamberlain bill is the length of the period of training to be required. The bill, as stated, provides for a six months' period of continuous training, under regular army officers, to be given in the twentieth year to all male citizens not physically incapacitated. The bill follows the recommendations of the General Staff, which considers a shorter period of training inadequate, and that the United States is too large a country to make the system of requiring a few weeks' training each year for a period of years practicable.

Having briefly reviewed the main features of the Chamberlain bill, which will undoubtedly be amended before it is finally passed, let us consider the systems now prevailing in Switzerland and Australia—two countries that have adopted and now have in operation universal military training.

Switzerland stands out in Europe as the most democratic of countries. Here the people rule in fact as well as in name. The citizens of that land of freedom have long manifested a remarkable aptitude for self-government, coupled with an exalted love of liberty. They have therefore taken pains to work out a military system that, while it affords the maximum of strength, imposes the least possible burden upon the individual. Hence they maintain no standing army, unless that small body of men that makes up the trained corps of army instructors and the General Staff of the army may be so considered. The army is the trained-citizen militia. It is one of the most effective armies in the world, and is at the same time the least costly. Switzerland has achieved the maximum of preparedness with the minimum of burden in the way of taxation and service.

With a population of only 3,500,000—or about the same as that of California—the doughty Swiss republic has always at its command a trained and perfectly-equipped army of about 250,000 men, with a reserve army somewhat larger. This army, exceeding 500,000 in numbers, can be mobilized in less than twenty-four hours. This is the guarantee of neutrality which Switzerland depends upon, and which enables that tiny mouse among the nations to hold its own though it is surrounded on every side by powerful and warlike nations, some of them aggressive enough to overrun any small country that might be caught napping.

The keystone of the arch of Swiss independence is compulsory military training and compulsory military service for all men except the physically or mentally unfit. The schooling is thorough, practical and brief. The initial, foundation training is given each youth in his twenty-first year, following a rigid examination as to his physical and mental fitness to serve his country. The thoroughness of the examination is attested by the fact that about half the candidates are rejected. Such rejection is based almost entirely upon physical defects; unless the candidate is mentally defective he is required to make up any educational deficiencies by attendance at evening schools.

The youth of the land all hope to pass the examination, and look upon it as a sad misfortune to be rejected. Besides shutting him out from participation in the military training his comrades undergo and from his natural place in the army of defense, rejection entails the payment of a special military tax each year until the citizen attains the age of 45. This tax includes a special annual poll tax of 6 francs, a special property tax of .15 of 1 per cent, on the value of his property, and an income tax of 1.5 per cent, on his income. This tax is superimposed on the regular taxes that all citizens bear; it is a purely military tax assessed because the citizen is excused, being unable to serve the state in the usual way by rendering military service.

The Swiss system has been in force since 1878. It is well organized and highly efficient. There are three divisions of the army—the Elite, the Landwehr and the Landsturm. The Elite, or first line, is the best-trained and most-highly-organized army of professional soldiers on more than equal terms. As it stands today, and has stood since its organization, it is the best argument that can possibly be made in favor of

years of age and under 49 and such other citizens who may be able to shoulder a gun or render other military service in time of war. It is inspected once a year, and takes pride in manifesting its ability to uphold the colors in case of need.

The call to service for each male citizen begins in the calendar year in which he attains the age of 20. During the summer of that year the young Swiss must present himself for the examination. If he passes this he is given a soldier's record book, or register, in which the result of the examination is stated. The following year the youth is notified of the date and place where his initial training is to begin. On the date set he reports and is given a uniform, a rifle and complete soldier's equipment. These he keeps through all the years he is subject to military service, and he is held strictly responsible for them and for the new equipment substituted from time to time. Thus every Swiss member of the militia is fully equipped at all times for army service. This accounts for the remarkable rapidity in which the Swiss army is able to mobilize.

The period of training varies with the branch of the service. The infantry training covers a period of sixty-five days; cavalry, ninety days; artillery, seventy-five days; engineers, sixty-five days, and all others sixty days. The training is thorough in every respect. It is given by trained army officers who devote their lives to this service. Eight hours each day are devoted to the work, and additional night work is provided. The practical work is emphasized, though the soldier is given instruction as to how to keep his kit and arms in shape, in practical hygiene and in the army regulations. The training is given mostly out of doors, in the open fields, where the recruit learns to march and shoot and to carry on the work required of a soldier during actual warfare. The Swiss law allows the army to maneuver over private property, paying for all damages. Field work is thus carried on across country, and the conditions prevailing in war are reproduced as nearly as possible. This adds to the practical value of the training, which counts almost the same as actual experience in war. Thus when the Swiss recruit completes his training he is to all intents and purposes a soldier. But his training does not end here. Each year a repetition course of fourteen days is held for the artillery and of eleven days for all others. Seven such courses are provided for all privates and corporals. The cavalry have to take eight courses. These repetition courses serve the purpose of keeping the members of the Elite in good military condition and practice, bring home to the citizen the fact that he is a soldier, and establish the principles he has learned in his initial training. A prescribed course of shooting practice is required each year from both the Elite and Landwehr. This is taken for the most part in the voluntary shooting societies, which are an integral part of Swiss life. These societies are privately owned and managed, but the state provides special training of shooting masters and accepts activity in them in lieu of the annual target practice which is otherwise required of each citizen soldier.

The mobilization of a Swiss battalion is accomplished with remarkable rapidity and is noted for the complete absence of rush, excitement or confusion. The men report upon call completely equipped and are immediately subjected to the closest inspection by an officer. Every part of the soldier's equipment from his shoes to his gun is minutely examined, and if any defects are found the soldier is subjected to a severe reprimand and may be fined. In trenching tools, blouses and such additional equipment as may be needed are then issued, and in less than six hours from the time of assembling a battalion may be mobilized at any point ready to entrain if the order is given.

The Swiss army does not aspire to be a mere fighting machine; it is a well-trained and patriotic body of citizens representing the virile manhood of the nation, ready to defend the country from aggression, and confident of being able to meet even the best-trained and most-highly-organized army of professional soldiers on more than equal terms. As it stands today, and has stood since its organization, it is the best argument that can possibly be made in favor of

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W H A R is asphaltum? There is nothing volcanic and earthquakes one is struck numerous. Occasionally the amount is very large for the secret of the origin of asphaltum for the man who will tell us, by their proximity and the question arises, Great. Chaptaine is an asphaltum found in abundance on the island of Cuba, often regarded as merely accidental. Volcanoes, ancient and modern, along the coast from Alaska to Cape Horn, taken from submarine deposits in the Bay of Fundy, and from the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Indications of volcanic activity are numerous and unmistakable of volcanic origin. It is well known that there is a chain of cooling through fissures of limestone rocks. For its origin is one of the unsolved mysteries that is puzzling the scientific mind.

Volcanic Action and Asphaltum.

Are They Related? By M. C. Frederick.

The Golden Horn. By Theophile Colville.

THE approaches to the city of Constantinople from the land side are so narrow that it is claimed that an army of 50,000 men could hold possession against the world. On the sea side no lovelier scene is on earth than that opening up as the city is approached from the Sea of Marmora, so bright and inspiring is it, so varied in outline, so gorgeous in architecture. On the left are the old battlements extending from Seraglio Point to Seven Towers—nearly four miles; above them rise the terraced roofs and domes and minarets of Stamboul. To the right, white mansions, cemeteries and cypress groves of Scutari run along the Asiatic shore east as far as the eye can see. In the center of the opening is the Bosphorus, revealing a vista of matchless beauty. And as the steamer swings to anchor in the Golden Horn the view is even more interesting. To the south rise the seven hills upon which old Byzantium stood, crowned with domes and tapering minarets, fantastic houses and shattered walls—walls that in the bygone time often baffled the Goth and the Bulgar, the Persian and the Osmanli.

By easy stretch of the imagination one can be transported to the past, for on every side are points of historic memory, where destinies of nations swung in the balance. Xerxes included Lampsaki (old Lampsacus,) on the Asiatic shore, in the towns he gave to Themistocles, and said: "Magnaesia for his bread; Myus for his meat, and this for his wine." On the opposite European shore is the Asgospotamos, where victory was obtained by Lysander, and the Peloponnesian war brought to an end. A few miles north, on the Asiatic side, is the mouth of the Granicus, now called the Demotiko, on whose banks Alexander the Great gained a signal victory over the Persians, and not far away is Sestos, where Alexander crossed from Europe to Asia, and where the compliment was returned when the Osmanli crescent was first planted in Europe by Suleiman in 1360. Close by, too, Leander used to swim the Straits of Abydos to visit Hero and establish thereby a romantic example for lovesick couples to follow in later times.

Gallipoli, the scene of the British escape that ended so disastrously, is the key to Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the Black Sea. This is the old "Kallipolis" of ancient geography. It was occupied by the French and English as the first step in the Crimean War of 1854, and was the first town in Europe to fall to the Osmanlis, being taken nearly a century before Constantinople itself. The then Emperor, John Palaeologus, tried to comfort himself for the loss by saying he "had lost a jar of wine and a sty for hogs," alluding to the magazines and cellars that had been built by Justinian. But Bayazet I, fully realizing the importance of the point for passage from Brousa to Adrianople, had the place repaired, built fortifications and made the port safe for his galleys. Since then Gallipoli has been recognized as a strategic point of the first importance. The strait here is five miles across and twenty-five miles to the Dardanelles. On either shore are fortifications. The more modern works are hidden out of sight.

From the days of Darius, Alcibiades and Justinian to the present hour the city of Constantinople has been the object of desire and the ambition of rulers, for it is recognized as the center of the Old World, and its ruler can dominate the destinies of Asia and, more important still, its commerce. But the Russian people are sentimentally considered—much about where Western Europe was at the time of the Crusades. The religious ideal appeals to them, and the cry of Pan-Slavism means to them dominance by the one church, its ukase issuing from the city of Constantine—that saintly scoundrel and murderer, who first put shackles on the Christian church and died the pagan he was, in the worst sense of that term. And, truth to tell, the antipathy that has been very general against the Turk has had for its raison d'être the inherited prejudices of the past. No writer of any authority upon Turkish affairs but has spoken well of Turkish character and of the people generally. But a religious twist has always been given to the prejudice against Turkey, inasmuch as all divines of a time now fortunately past—though not a few still remain—interpreted Scripture to speak of the Mohammedan power as "He

that hindreth," and that was to be removed after so many "days." And each succeeding generation has sought to make it appear that this time of prophecy has run its course, and that it is the duty of every God-fearing Christian to help boot the "sick man" out of Europe. It is rather annoying to find this obdurate people so zealous, too, for the Turk is the one man who towers above all others and is not ashamed of his religion. No matter who or what he may be—a statesman, a merchant, or a poor laborer—whatever he may be doing, whether engaged in earnest conversation or in the act of making a good and profitable trade, at the regulation hour he excuses himself and right there turns and faces Mecca and goes through his devotions.

Individually the Turk is a good-humored and exceedingly kindly member of society. Indeed, the same thing may be said of any man who is fond of children and dogs, and in Constantinople the city was overrun with both. The dogs made life a misery, but when the Young Turk party got on top they removed these myriads of curs from the city to a small island in the Sea of Marmora, where they are cared for. As for the children, they rule the homes, and the parents are probably more tender than in almost any other nation. The drinking habit and prostitution also are conspicuous in Turkey by their absence. True, there are some of the younger generation, particularly those sent to France to complete their education, who sip champagne, averring that that delightful beverage was not known at the time of the Prophet, and so his taboo does not run against it. They have completed their education all right, and lost in the glitter of Parisian gaiety what religion they ever had.

But, as a recent writer said, attendance at the evening service in the Grand Mosque of St. Sophia does much to remove and sweep away prejudice against Mohammedanism. Under its aegis a greater liberty has been extended to people of varying faiths than the ordinary person has any conception of. For centuries the Holy Sepulcher has been guarded by Turkish soldiers, and they do this in veneration for Christ. Not infrequently pitched battles have been begun almost at the sepulcher, and then it was the Mohammedan power that intervened and restored peace. When the war broke out, and Turkey became involved, the Jews were regretful, and so expressed themselves, but England, too, has been good to the Jew, and so they relapsed into silence.

It is claimed sometimes that the Turk is an anachronism in Europe, but, after all, he got his standing and status the same as every other nation. Islam got its sword when Israel got its weapon for hewing a place among the nations. It got its sword through championing the "One God" when the world had well-nigh forgotten Him. This monotheistic belief was welded into the minds of all hearers with such fiery heat that no crevice is left for doubt regarding the accompanying doctrine. So today in Africa, as in past days in Asia, Islam is sweeping with cyclonic force southward over that continent.

In the Armenian patriarchate of Constantinople is centered the temporal as well as the spiritual power, and he is the head of all the Armenians in Europe. The legate of the Pope issues edicts of control for all the Roman Catholics of Western Asia. There is a grand rabbi of the Jews of the Spanish emigration; there is the exarch of the Bulgarian church, and then, too, there is the civil chief to whom the Protestant subjects of the Sultan look for protection. So liberal, indeed, has Turkey been that a curious incident serves to illustrate this fact. It is a custom of the Greek church to expose the dead publicly, a procedure that used not to be permitted even in Greece. It happened that the archbishop died and, clothed in full canonicals and seated in the episcopal chair, he was carried through the streets, while every mark of respect was paid and a guard of honor was furnished by Turkish troops. This incident occurred, too, when war was raging between Greece and Turkey, but no voice was raised to deprecate the religious ceremony being held even by the enemies of their faith and country. In fact, all religions have been tolerated and the fullest liberty allowed.

But, under the intriguing of England and Russia, Turkey has been picked pretty clean,

It has been charged that Turkey has shown no constructive ability. This charge might be refuted did space permit, but any development on a large scale has been made an impossibility by the Western Powers practically holding the revenues of the nation in pawn for indebtedness incurred by past rulers, to whom the Western Powers were only too willing to make advances in order that they might be enabled to do what they have done.

But nevertheless it is true that the Turk is in mental conflict with the west. He has "a profound reverence for the past, fidelity to his faith, and pays attention to the traditions of his race and creed." These are unfashionable virtues. The virtues of western nations are such as to prove no bar to a worship of Mammon, while, to the Turk, the acquisition of wealth is not the ultima thule of existence.

During the reign of Abdul Hamid a scene took place going to the Mosque that delighted the hearts of the onlooking Turks, but which seemed strange to foreigners. They saw Ghazi Isman Lasha seated in a carriage by the side of the Sultan, and, while that may not sound very strange or out of the ordinary, we may perhaps understand when we remember what Russia has done with her unsuccessful generals, and even in England how they have fallen into disfavor and been shelved. But here is the inspiring sight of the white-headed old man being demonstratively honored in public by his sovereign and revered by the people, although his name was and always will be identified with one of the greatest catastrophes that ever overtook the Turkish arms in Europe. And yet in the eyes of his master there was no disgrace, only honor, for one who typified in himself all the virtues that belong to Islam. To the ordinary person "Islam" is merely a synonym for "Mohammedanism," but it is not so. Mohammed kept ever repeating that there was but one religion, Islam, and his words are repeated over and over today as faint echoes of the past. What does the word then mean? Islam means bowing to, surrendering religiously to the will of God. That is the one religion, says the prophet—perfect submission to the divine will. And the universality of the definition shines out mid a myriad of lights from the apex of the magnificent dome of St. Sophia that is one of the wonders of architectural beauty. The Mosque is magnificent and most artistically lighted during the Seven Nights of Islam, especially on the Leilet-al-kair (the Night of the Predestination), and, looking upward where the many cupolas merge into the great dome, there at the very top shines out in golden letters:

"God is the Light of Heaven and Earth—a lamp lit with the oil of the blessed Tree; no east or west oil, it shines for whoever wills."

What other tree is this than the old-time Ygdrazil tree, the Ashvatha tree, the Great Banyan tree, the Tree of Life, from which springs the twin tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. And here, in the mystic phrase of the Sufis, who have ever adhered to the esoteric side of their faith rather than the merely exoteric side, we find that one touch which makes Mohammedanism kin with the other great religions of the world. The Mosque of St. Sophia, however, beautiful as it is, is not the great rallying point for the "true believers." The Sultan, at his succession to the Sultanate, is ceremoniously inducted into his high office as physical head of the nation and successor to the Caliphs (to which there is some dissent, however) by having the sword of Osman girded to his side. And this ceremony takes place at a comparatively small but very sacred mosque in the suburban village of Eyoob, a lovely spot at the extremity of the Golden Horn and given up to gardens and cypress groves. The village takes its name from Eyoob, or Job, the standard bearer and companion of Mohammed, who was killed at the first siege of Constantinople by the Arabs A.D. 668. In the Eyoob mosque, which is of white marble and is—or until recent date, and probably is yet—taboo to all Christians, the sword of Osman is belted on the newly-made Sultan by the hand of a Mevlevi dervish from Konia.

And wander as one will, not only through Constantinople, but in the vicinity for miles around, one is confronted with marvels of interest, whether viewed from the standpoint of mere beauty of the wonderful pos-

sibilities as a commanding commercial emporium for the entire western world, or from the standpoint of the soldier and strategist. And all of this is the aspiration of Russia—as exemplified by the government, and it matters little whether it is a government represented by a Tzar or by an oligarchy of money-lords with the inevitable satellites of the few promoted plebeians retained to act as go-between with the multitude of moujiks. When thousands of people were trampled to death at the Tzar's coronation, was any interest or pity shown by the vast multitude that filled the plain? Not a bit. With savage indifference it turned its attention to the sausage, the few sweetmeats, the enameled cup that had been obtained at such frightful cost, and mumbled as it swallowed the last morsel. So the vast and motley throng of natives, tribesmen, Cossacks, Mongolians, Teutons and Hebrews, and the Russians proper, is as but the kernel in this hard nut, not to say anything of the Asiatic Russian. In this small moiety of many splendid qualities, but as yet almost in a latent state. The Russian peasant is of a somewhat melancholy temperament, approaching the mystical. For that reason he has been as putty in the hands of those above him when they spoke of the Slav being the redeemer of Europe. For such an ideal the Russian will allow himself to be betrayed over and over again. His intelligence and reason are nil; he can only feel, and so is easy game in the government's plotting, whatever it may be.

Whether the Russian aspirations are to be fulfilled or not, who can say? But for a few odd years the prophecy of Napoleon is not without possibility of fulfillment—either way; that Europe be all Slav or all Republican, with the odds in favor of the latter, though it seems reasonably certain that as a republic the empire would disintegrate in some fashion or other. Liberty—that magic word—has one meaning in Petrograd, another at Kiev, the cradle of Russian nationality, and quite another among the kanates of Western Asiatic Russia. Meantime, whether a republic is the destiny of Russia or whether the recent upheaval is merely a change in the kaleidoscope incident to the war and owing largely to English suspicions of the half-German descent and affiliations of the Komaroffs, they having sidetracked all of German descent in their own country, whether some later turn of the wheel of fortune awaits the mighty empire, is yet hidden in the womb of time. But meantime the "knout" is displaced (it is to be hoped) as the scepter of Russia. It was again "Tzar Peter" that reduced administration by the knout to a science. He it was that fixed the maximum and minimum strokes to be given. By experiment the maximum was fixed at 101, the human body not being able to bear more. The Russian knout is quite a pretty instrument, and made on most effective lines. The one generally used is a heavy leather instrument about eight feet in length, attached to a handle two feet long. The lash is about the breadth of a broad tape and is curved so as to give two sharp edges along its entire length. Sometimes it is bound with wire thread, with a tiny wire hook at the end. At each blow the sharp edges of the lash fall on the victim's back and cut like a two-edged sword. To submit to this punishment the victim is spread on an inclined frame, his hands and feet extended and firmly bound to iron rings. In many cases the head is also fastened so as to make any outcry ineffectual and render the punishment the more severe. Knouting is a profession, and it is not anyone or everyone that is allowed to administer the torture.

The idea of subjecting women to such punishment makes one shudder, but Russia has played no favorites in this regard, and those who have been thus tortured for one reason or another—or really no reason at all—would make a lengthy list.

But destiny beckons, and, whether the iridescent dream of the Slav making his capital at Constantinople, holding Jerusalem and being the possessor of the holy places, is to be consigned to the limbo of the forgotten things under the anglicized impulse of the recent upheaval, or whether it will again manifest itself at later date when the Russian star is more propitious, is a question of only academic interest.

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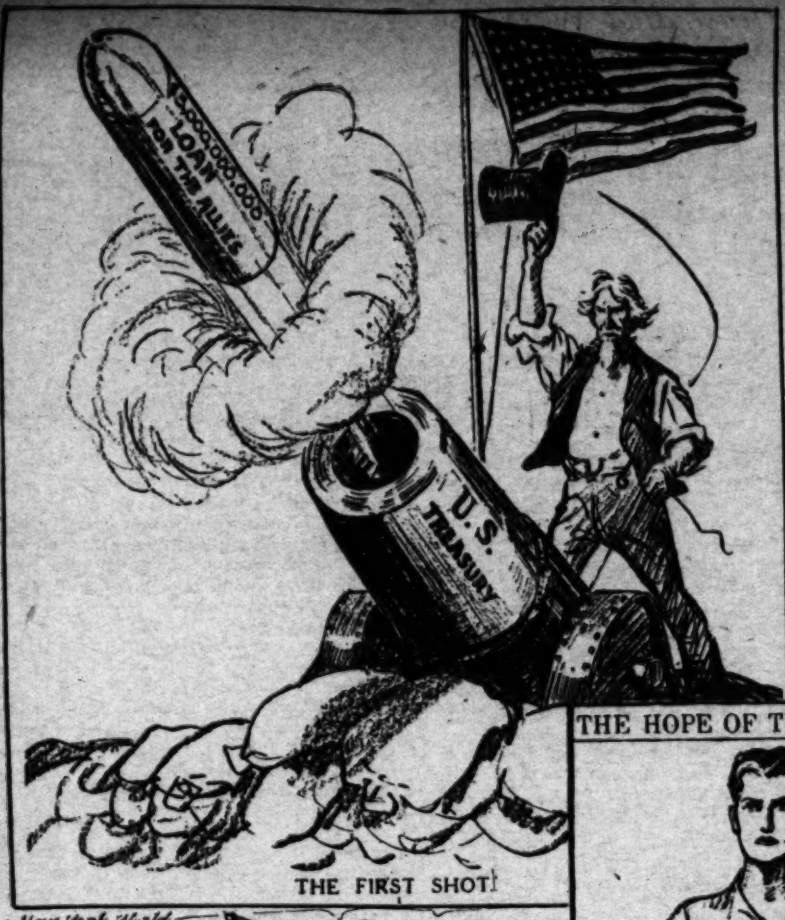
1 WAS preparing to shave a chap the other afternoon," says a head barber. "I had trimmed his hair, and from New York man look better to look turned to the New Yorker hearing the in- "I have been grossly insulted," he ex- claimed, rushing into the office of his so- licitor for the seventh time in three days. "In what way?" asked the solicitor some- between this country and Europe. "L HENRY'S a difference in time, you know."

GOOD SHORT STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Compiled for the Illustrated Weekly.

Recent Notable Cartoons.

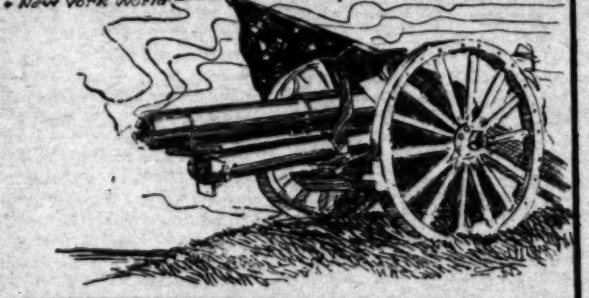
SPIRIT OF '76



New York World



C. D. Satchler



Cleveland Leader



San Francisco Chronicle



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New York World

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WILLIAM PROVES TO BE A CONQUEROR.

For Love of Genevieve. By Nicta Marquis.

LADYBIRD BEETLE FIGHTS THE BEAN BUG

War in the Fields. By Eugene G. Denham.

ENTOMOLOGISTS of both the State and Federal service are watching with deep concern the outcome of a unique life and death struggle that is being waged silently, but none the less intensely, between two species of insects, natural foes, in the great bean growing districts of San Luis Obispo county. The combatants on the one side are the black aphid, which thrive on young bean plants, and on the other, ladybird beetles, which in turn thrive on the black aphid.

There is much at stake on the result, in this war that is being waged between these two species of inhabitants of the entomological world. At the present the battle ground is 1000 acres planted in broad or Windsor beans, in the Arroyo Grande and Oceano districts. The crop from this acreage alone, if successful, will yield the growers \$300,000. The land will produce 5000 to 6000 pounds of the beans, which are commonly called horse beans, to the acre, and the price offered is 6 cents a pound, this season, with every indication that it will go higher.

There are approximately 20,000 acres comprising the bean growing district of San Luis Obispo county and immediate adjoining territory. Of this acreage, 70 per cent. is devoted to small white beans, 15 per cent. to large white beans and the remaining 15 per cent. to the pink species. The aphid, the scientific name for the black aphid, is an enemy of all species of beans. The Windsor or horse bean, which is large, white and irregular in shape, is an early species and because of this fact it is providing the only sustenance obtainable now by the aphid. The planting of horse beans begins in November and continues on through the winter months until early spring. The setting out of these beans at this early period is necessary to give them ample start before they can be choked to death by morning glory or bind weed. The question which gravely perplexes entomologists is whether the bean aphid winters under ground or on the weeds, and whether it is in the egg stage or adult form during this time. S. V. Christerson, horticultural commissioner of San Luis Obispo county, who has been directing a most vigorous campaign against the bean aphid, fighting the destructive parasite with ladybird beetles imported from the high Sierras, and spray solutions, after a close study has declared that complete extermination of the bean eating insect depends on the determining of the facts in this regard. He frankly admits that so far this phase of the pests' existence is a mystery to him, and A. R. Harrison, an expert of wide reputation, is equally in the dark. Mr. Harrison recently passed several weeks in the Arroyo Grande and Oceano bean fields with Mr. Christerson, inspecting the progress of the ladybird beetles and assisting in the spraying experiment. The spray has been adopted to aid the ladybird beetle, which is making a desperate but unequal fight to hold its own against the great odds of the black aphid.

A little regarding what is known of the origin of the aphid is essential in order to



understand just what has to be coped with. It overwinters, to reiterate, in either the egg or adult stage. At any rate the eggs hatch in spring, producing females, which in turn produce living young at the rate of from ten to fifty and these in turn produce females until the following fall. It is easy to see at a glance with what rapidity the aphid constantly increases. Their one dreaded enemy of the insect world, the ladybird beetle, overwinters in adult stage in the Sierras, hibernating in large clumps of brush and on the roots of trees. They are located by scouts sent out in the fall from the State insectary, who mark the colonies. In the spring other employees of the State insectary are sent to pack them out. At the State insectary they are placed in cold storage, where they are kept until shipped out to growers, as they are asked for.

In his work in the bean fields of the San Luis Obispo district this season, Mr. Christerson has used sixty colonies of ladybird beetles. There are 30,000 ladybirds to the colony, this number being determined by measurement, there being 1147 beetles to the ounce. The ladybirds were set to work, one colony to ten acres of bean plants. Owing to being exposed to frost and cold rains, 50 per cent. of the ladybirds have been killed off. The remainder have been putting up a remarkable fight. In greater numbers experts believe the ladybirds would come nearer holding their own. The larva of the ladybird will eat about 250 aphids in its lifetime of about twenty days. The larva then goes to the pupal stage, where it is dormant. It emerges to adult stage with a life of twenty to fifty days and a capacity of from 100 to 1000 aphids in this time.

Mr. Christerson has found that the bean plants may be saved by the use of a 40 per

cent. nicotine sulphate solution distributed on the plants, in conjunction with the work done by the ladybird beetles. He is of the opinion that the bean aphid can be totally and permanently exterminated only when entomologists become thoroughly familiar with its life history. The State has already had expert entomologists working with the San Luis Obispo county Horticultural Commissioner, and the Department of Agricultural entomologists at Washington have been following the local work closely.

Some growers have hesitated about spraying because of the expense. Mr. Christerson, in his experiments, has found that the spraying costs but \$5 to \$7 per acre, which includes labor and the hiring of a sprayer. It is necessary that the 40 per cent. nicotine sulphate solution used be distributed with considerable force and to all portions of the bean plants. It is most successfully applied by the use of a power sprayer capable of 250 pounds pressure. Considering that the beans will bring about \$300 to the acre, Mr. Christerson believes the plants are well worth saving.

Within the last few days Commissioner Christerson and Expert Harrison sprayed a strip of bean plants at Arroyo Grande, twelve rows wide and forty rods long, through the center of a field. The plants were a foot to sixteen inches high and in heavy foliage. Before spraying they were entirely covered with aphids. After spraying, careful examination revealed no trace of insect life. Another strip on the edge of the same field showed similar results from spraying. Of course the little experimental patches cleared will soon be reinfested from adjoining rows, but the experts are of the opinion that by securing more apparatus and spraying immediately the bulk of the horse beans of the San Luis Obispo district will be saved this season. These beans are going to play a very important part in the high cost of living problems. They are now being used extensively as a food in northwestern lumber camps and in the coal and iron mines of the East. It is thought possible they may supplant, to a certain extent at least, the pink bean in the army and navy.

In regard to spraying, Commissioner Christerson is of the opinion that if it is done this year throughout the bean fields, the infestation will be much smaller next season.

Other varieties of beans, now being planted, can be sprayed in the earlier stages of growth, it being only a question of the grower satisfying himself that spraying pays and investing a part of his profits in necessary apparatus and the chemical preparation.

An odd discovery that has been made in Idaho experiments is that the nicotine sulphate does not destroy the ladybird beetle, foe of the aphid, in the adult stage and not in the more advanced larval stages. Growers may save the horse bean crop by one spraying, reducing the aphid to numbers that can be handled by the ladybird during the rest of the season.

Great Strides of Korea.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN.)

higher technical schools. The Korean language is taught in addition to Japanese in both native and Japanese schools.

There were 404 common schools for natives maintained by the government, besides those kept by private teachers and missionaries, during 1915, or four times as many as at the time of annexation.

The complete separation of general education from religious instruction is declared to be a fundamental Japanese principle handed down from very ancient times, in accordance with which all religious teachings and ceremonies are barred from the public schools and will be so barred from private schools, even those conducted by missionaries, after the lapse of a period of ten years from 1914. This period of grace was allowed by an imperial ordinance in reply to missionary and native Christian protests in order to give time to adjust the missionary schools to the new regime.

More than 200 of the common schools give elementary agricultural instruction and there are a number of higher schools of agriculture, as well as a number of model farms

and experiment stations maintained by the government.

Administration of Justice, Police.

Under the old regime the administration of justice was so primitive and corrupt that it could hardly have been any worse. All foreign governments, including Japan, exercised extra-territorial rights of jurisdiction over all their subjects residing or sojourning in that country, and consular courts were maintained by all countries. Under Japanese rule this condition has been abolished and all persons, native and foreign, are under Japanese law and subject to the imperial courts. However, native magistrates still adjust certain classes of litigation where natives alone are interested and in accordance with ancient Korean customs but always under Japanese supervision. The police are under Japanese command and are largely Japanese in rank and file.

Americans in Korea.

Americans will take both practical and sentimental interest in the study of the Japanese report. Since the United States Navy opened Korea to the world in 1871 Americans have been domiciled there. An American company has long operated rich mines in the north of the peninsula. Years ago the writer met an American mining en-

gineer who was employed there for many years and who knew Korea, its people and conditions. He was frank in declaring that the Japanese protectorate of that time, since made annexation, was better than the old Korean independence, and he had lived in the country under both, although, of course, not subject to native jurisdiction. The country, he declared, possessed immense resources but any general development was utterly impossible under native rule. Many years ago an American corporation built an electric street car line in Seoul, the capital, and it was, and may be yet, operated by American motormen and conductors.

American missionaries have long been active in the country. Under the old regime they were responsible for most of what little modern education there was in the peninsula. The interference of the Japanese authorities with their schools has been resented too, but the government has refused all concessions beyond the ten years period of grace from 1914.

From the very start of the Japanese taking over of Korea the American policy has been one of non-interference. Whether wise or not, it is practically certain that it will be adhered to. The chances of any European government interfering with the Japanese programme are now nil. Korea is to be made thoroughly Japanese if the

Feeding Uncle Sam's Armies.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE NINE.)

most of them distributed in such inaccessible points as to be no comparison with the concentration camps for the German emergency, will be utilized again. In a day of efficiency, when the War Department, through the Council for National Defense is bending every energy in this direction, the army officer who proved himself to be a "big business man" will not be overlooked when Uncle Sam is hunting for just such men: It is not such a great distance from San Antonio to Washington in time of crisis and a simple order can bring him from last summer's military capital of the nation to its permanent capital for all times in forty-eight hours. And with Uncle Sam facing the task of feeding 500,000 men, it is likely that the man who successfully fed 150,000 heretofore will be asked to do so or at least to assist in doing so.

In New Jersey the law to protect farmers in the purchase of feeding stuffs makes the dealer responsible instead of the manufacturer. Now to protect the dealer the State chemist has been commissioned with authority to examine feeds that enter into interstate commerce, so as to place the responsibility on the dealers' supply house.

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SPRIT OF '76

Recent Notable Cartoons.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Compiled for the Illustrated Weekly.

New Disguise.

"I WAS preparing to shave a chap the other afternoon," says a head barber. "I had trimmed his hair, and from such talk as I had had with him I judged him to be an easy-going, unexcitable sort of fellow. But suddenly his manner changed. Out of the corner of his eye he had seen a man enter whose appearance upset him. 'Hurry, George!' he muttered to me. 'Lather to the eyes—quick, quick! Here comes my tailor!'—[Tit-Bits.]

Aroused His Suspicions.

A WELL-KNOWN business man who was lately married, says Billy Blair, took out some life insurance last Thursday. Coming up town Monday morning he was accosted by one of his friends with the salutation: "What's the matter, old man? You look worried." "Well, to be honest with you, I am. You know, I took out some life insurance last Thursday." "Yes," replied the sympathetic friend, "but what has that to do with the woe-begone expression on your face?" "Well, the very next day after I had it written my wife bought a new cook book. Possibly it's all right, but it certainly looks suspicious."—[Kansas City Star.]

Hardheaded!

A LATE police magistrate was a most painstaking judge in all his cases, and in important ones it was his custom to defer summing up until the next sitting of the court. On one occasion he gave an exhaustive decision on a case, after which the lawyer for the plaintiff arose and questioned it. "Pardon me," said his worship. "I can not allow you to reopen this case after I have given my final decision. I may be wrong, but that is my opinion." The lawyer quickly replied: "Then, your worship, I know it is no use my knocking my head against a brick wall. I suppose I must sit down." The magistrate adjusted his eyeglasses, and, looking sarcastically at the lawyer, replied: "Sir, I know it is no use your knocking your head against a brick wall; but I may add that I know of no one who could perform such an operation with less injury to himself than you."—[Cleveland Leader.]

A Predicament.

IT WAS the night of nights. Isabella had said "yes." Isabella's father had said "yes," and Isabella's "young man" was happy. So was Isabella. Minutes ticked away as they sat hand in hand, not caring for conversation, blissfully content to sit and sit in each other's proximity. But suddenly Isabella's young man grew restless. He began to twitch and pull farsome faces. His facial contortions got worse and worse, till at last Isabella got scared and cried: "What is it, beloved? Tell your Isabella! Are you subject to fits?" "No, no, of course not," said the young man soothingly. "My eyeglasses are falling off and I don't want to leave go of your lovely little hands." Gurgles!—[London Answers.]

Influence Didn't go That Far.

RASTUS'S color, which is black, interferes in no way with his duties as porter and errand boy at an Indianapolis restaurant or with his love of tips. Among Rastus's acquaintances at the restaurant is a New York man, whose influence is a constant wonder to Rastus. That the New Yorker can eat chicken and all sorts of delicacies without paying is a matter of envy to the negro, and though the other employees know that the New Yorker has a charge account which he settles monthly, Rastus would tell you: "Yes, sir, yes, sir; he never pay. He has him fixed with the boss." Recently Rastus was being sent to the postoffice to mail some letters when the New Yorker approached, handed Rastus a letter and a nickel and requested that his be posted, too. A few days later the same letter was re-

turned to the New Yorker bearing the instructions: "Returned for postage."

On his next visit to the restaurant the New York man took Rastus to task. "See here, Rastus, why didn't you stamp the letter I gave you to post a few nights ago?" he asked. "See here, boss, honest, boss, I thought that nickel was a tip. I didn't think your letter needed no stamps. I allowed you had that fixed with the government," the negro explained.—[Indianapolis News.]

A Great Discovery.

LITTLE Doris is very polite. The other day she offered her aunt a share of her candy. "Will you have a sugared almond, Aunt Mary?" she asked, sweetly, at the same time tendering the paper bag. "Thank you, I will," replied her aunt. And as she was particular what she ate she selected a white one. "Auntie," said little Doris, "do you know the difference between the pink and the white almonds?" "No, dear," said auntie with a kindly smile. "Well, I'll tell you," explained Doris. "They were all pink once, and I sucked all the pink off the white ones. Didn't I do it nicely?"—[Youth's Companion.]

What They Learned.

A VISITOR to a Sunday-school was asked to address a few remarks to the children. He took the familiar theme of the children who mocked Elisha on his journey to Bethel—how the young ones taunted the prophet, and how they were punished when two she-bears came out of the wood and ate forty-two of them. "And now, children," said he, "what does this story show?" "Please, sir," came from a little girl in the front row, "it shows how many children two she-bears can hold!"—[Tit-Bits.]

Fair Warning.

"LOOK here, officer," said the irate householder, "this section is filled with second-story men and sneak thieves. My house has been robbed five times in the last three weeks. Do I get any protection from you, or don't I?" "I have done all I can for you, Mr. Blickendorf," returned the weary officer. "I warned you after the second robbery to move out of that house, and it isn't my fault if you continue on there, knowing that these burglars are after your stuff."—[New York Globe.]

Very Religious.

"A N' WHAT d'ye think about William McTavish?" spieared Malcolm McIntosh. "He's the maist releegious mon i' this neighborhood!" asserted Kenneth Douglas, positively. "Releegious! Toots, mon! Willum is a gay violent laddie!" "Ay, but he's varra releegious. He hates everybody what belongs to any kirk but his ain!"—[Topeka State Journal.]

An Original Apostle of High Finance.

HE RECALLS the old Georgia farmer who, in the wildcat banking days, came to Milledgeville and said to Robert Toombs, at the time a State bank director, "Robert, the folks down our way wants more money." To which Toombs, as was his wont, replied profanely, "How in the hell are they going to get it?" "Stomp it," says the farmer. "Well," answered Toombs, "if we stamp it, how are we going to redeem it?" And says the farmer, "Why, Robert, the folks down our way is ag'in redemption."—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Legal Advice.

M R. LOVELAW was one of those people who, on every possible occasion, consult a solicitor. Nothing pleased him more than to go to law. The lawyers regarded him as an invaluable asset.

"I have been grossly insulted!" he exclaimed, rushing into the office of his solicitor for the seventh time in three days. "In what way?" asked the solicitor somewhat wearily.

"My next door neighbor says I'm a German, and has declared he will pull my nose next time he meets me. What shall I do about it?"

"Well," said the lawyer, as if he had given the case due deliberation, "I should soap it, then it will slip through his fingers. Good-by. My bill will follow in due course."—[New York Globe.]

So Sensitive!

A N ATTORNEY was consulted by a woman desirous of bringing action against her husband for divorce. She related a harrowing tale of the ill treatment she had received at his hands. So impressive was her recital that the lawyer for a moment was startled out of his usual professional composure. "From what you say this man must be a brute of the worst type!" he exclaimed.

The applicant for divorce arose and, with severe dignity, announced: "Sir, I shall consult another lawyer. I came here to get advice as to a divorce, not to hear my husband abused!"—[Chicago Herald.]

A Puzzling Question.

LITTLE Gertrude had been especially inquisitive all evening. Her father had answered her questions patiently but he was becoming exasperated. Finally she said: "What do you do at the office all day, daddy?" Daddy's patience gave way. "Oh, nothing," he said. Gertrude pondered over this answer for a moment. Then she returned valiantly to the charge. "But how do you know when you have finished?" she asked.—[Baltimore Star.]

Only Partly Right.

DRESSED in the latest motorcycling costume, with goggles all complete, the motorcyclist gayly tooted his way toward the zoo. Suddenly he dismounted and said to an urchin: "I say, my boy, am I right for the zoo?" "You may be all right if they have a spare cage, but you'd have stood a far better chance if you'd a tail."—[New York Globe.]

She Was Clever.

H AVEN: I tell you what, Young; I have the sharpest wife you ever saw in your life. Why, the other day I gave her just barely enough money to go out and buy one dress, and, if you'll believe it, she came home with two. Young: That is sharp. How did she manage it? Haven: Why, she bought one, and the other she had on when she went out.—[New York Globe.]

No Harm Meant.

A FEW days after a farmer had sold a pig to a neighbor he chanced to pass the neighbor's place and saw the owner's son sitting on the edge of the pigpen watching the new occupant. "How do you do, Johnny?" said he. "How's your pig today?" "Oh, pretty well, thank you," replied the little boy. "How's all your folks?"—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Bowled Out.

REPRESENTATIVE CAMPBELL was talking about a political dispute. "The falseness of your opponents' claims," he said, "was easily brought out—as easily, in fact, as in the case of the orphan." "Lady," whined a husky young beggar, "can't ye help me to a crust o' bread or sump'n? I'm a poor orphan." "Where do your father and mother live, my boy?" said the alert lady in kindly tones. "Down that there alley, mum," sniffed the orphan.—[Washington Star.]

The Irish Again.

"THERE'S a difference in time, you know, between this country and Europe," said a gentleman in New York to a newly-arrived Irishman. "For instance, your friends in Cork are in bed and fast asleep by this time, while we are enjoying ourselves in the early evening."

"That's always the way!" exclaimed Pat, "Ireland niver got justice ylt."—[Chicago Herald.]

Getting Much Experience.

"WHO are you traveling for now?" an Indianapolis advance agent of movie films was asked. "I have been looking after 'Where Are My Children?' but I have quit that and am traveling with 'Idle Wives,'" he replied. A few weeks later the advance man returned to Indianapolis and a friend again asked him what he was doing. "Well, I've left 'Idle Wives,' and am now out with 'Hell Morgan's Girl,'" he said.—[Indianapolis News.]

A Flying Start.

AS THE result of lectures administered to him by both his father and the young woman of his choice, a certain young man decided to turn over a new leaf and show some interest in business. "Well, Molly," said he to the girl one evening, "I am really going into business in earnest. Made a beginning already today." "Good!" exclaimed Molly. "And what was the nature of your start?" "I ordered my tailor to make me a business suit."—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

The Mouth of a Babe.

LITTLE Benny was looking at a picture of Elijah going to heaven in a chariot of fire. Pointing to the halo about the prophet's head, Benny exclaimed: "See, mamma, he's carrying an extra tire."—[Chicago Herald.]

Waste of Energy.

CLARENCE announced his coming by a series of howls. "Oh, my finger, my finger!" he said. "Poor little finger!" mother cooed. "How did you hurt it?" "With the hammer." "When?" "A long time ago," Clarence sobbed. "But I didn't hear you cry." "I didn't cry then; I thought you were out," said Clarence.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

A Matter of Speculation.

A SCOTTISH doctor who was attending a laird had instructed the butler of the house in the art of taking and recording his master's temperature with a thermometer. On paying his usual morning call he was met by the butler, to whom he said: "Well, John, I hope the laird's temperature is not any higher today?" The man looked puzzled for a minute, and then replied: "Weel, I was just wonderin' that mysel'. Ye see, he deed at twal o'clock."—[Argonaut.]

Dignity and Impudence.

A TRAWLER one evening came into a port where lay at anchor a destroyer flotilla. She dropped her "hook" foul of the first and second ships and the efforts of the officer of the watch on the leading ship to move her were fruitless. On the matter being reported to the commodore he went aft and hailed the intruder. "Hullo, there. You're foul of my billet, and you must clear out and anchor elsewhere. I'm in command of this flotilla—who are you?" Back came the answer, appalling in its audacity and disregard of service convention: "Ah'm the Star o' Bethlehem—and Ah've set for th' night."—[London Opinion.]

And my insides are so slim. This refers to my feelings. I think of the clearest, most feminine thing to say or do?

I T IS some amazing how this glorious life makes the scales go up on a fellow. I was only nineteen (19) inches around the waist when I was married. How many

ARE YOU FAT—JUST F-A-T, FAT?

The Plaim of the Unslim. By Ellen M. Leach.

AMONG THE RUINS OF THE BIG HOUSE.

The Jack London Ranch. By S. Alice Weaver.

THE hamlet of Glen Ellen, Cal., lies in a gorge at the head of the "Valley of the Moon." Here the Southern Pacific and the Northwestern trains puff in twice a day from San Francisco, fifty miles to the south.

Tourists arriving in the small town who wish to visit the home of the late Jack London, the novelist, cross Sonoma Creek, travel due east a space and turn abruptly south through a gap in a rickety fence. From this line of tumbled-down palings the broad, smooth thoroughfare rises gradually a quarter of a mile to a colossal rustic gateway. This peristyle of native redwood pillars has been standing some seasons, yet the porous bark on its columns shows not a break nor a seam, while on one a few warm, green twigs catch the eye.

Leaving this picturesque entrance, which stands on the lower boundary of London's Valley of the Moon ranch, you climb and wind about a steep, wooded ridge. From this divide the way dips suddenly down into a rich, well-watered garden spot sheltered by tall oaks and splay pepperwoods. With its roof of red tiles, the beautiful, soft-tan building at the farther edge of this garden might be mistaken for a Swiss chalet, but proves to be a barn. Forty thousand dollars were sunk in its construction.

The way leads up from this garden for several hundred yards, and rather surprising, in this remote woodsy corner, is the sight of a stone-and-concrete wall that flanks the drive on the right for some distance. The small drain pipes set in this wall look like mouths of miniature cannons, yet they only guard against landslides.

At the top of this bit of grade stand two clumps of redwoods. Close on either side of the way they rise and beckon you through to the court of the magic castle, whose ruins break on you with startling effect. Just here the giant of the mountain stepped out on a wet morning and left his heel print on the very edge of a deep gorge. No room here for landscape gardening, yet on every side are native scenes lovely enough to satisfy the eye.

No knight in his castle of old could have been more secure from the surprises of his enemies than the dweller in this aerie. Only a Zeppelin raid could pounce on him without warning.

A dense screen of oaks, firs, manzanitas and tyons rises round the lower rim of the giant's heel print; down its steep side the underbrush is so thick a stone rolled from the top was caught in its thorny web before reaching half way to the creek bed. Far down there the stream trickled, but it was all unheard here at the top.

Even in its ruins the "Big House" looms up a massive piece of architecture. There is a touch of Old World somberness about it that contrasts oddly with its western setting. Three stories it rose against its background of mountain. All the lower story is of rough red boulders selected by Mr. and Mrs. London in Nunn's Canyon, three miles away. Its beams, rafters and porch-pillars were of huge redwood boles with the bark still on; the steps are of slate, and almost completely filling the court around which the house was built stands the concrete swimming pool, still full of water.

Rows of stone arches curve above the passageways that connect the two wings of the building and now, in their fire-stripped bareness, give a feeling of prison-like pressure.

The large billiard-room was on the ground floor, and no woman was supposed to enter here. Rumor whispered that another apartment was arranged with its chandeliers rising from the floor and its chairs suspended from the ceiling.

While escorting a party of visitors around his beautiful palace the day before the fire Mr. London patted a porch pillar, exclaiming, proudly: "Solid, all through! This will last!"

A few moments later, while talking Socialism to these guests, he boasted: "I haven't an enemy in the world."

The very next night some fiend tossed a firebrand among the shavings inside the new building.

While standing with his sister watching the flames lick up this structure he had thought might last possibly a century, he said, coolly: "Well, Lize, it makes a good blaze."

But the next morning he broke down, crying like a child.

A clump of charred and blackened redwoods stands close to a side entrance. That the destructive element should have marred these sempervirens hurt Mr. London. Spite wreaking its spleen on nature seemed a fiendish thing to contemplate.

Back of the big house are the beginnings of a bridge path that wind three miles away to the top of Sonoma's granite pile, all on the London ranch. Here Mr. London loved to ride. In the canyons tall redwoods shut in this path for long distances. Along this trail at intervals are small clear spaces sown to wheat or oats, probably for the novelty of the thing. They are too small to be worked. Many acres near the mountain top are not worth the taxes.

Winding up from the big house over the very knees of the old giant you come out on his broad lap. Here among the wooded slopes lie bare knolls, basins, ridges stripped of their vitality by vineyards long since destroyed by phylloxera.

"I bought beauty when I bought these 1500 acres—beauty and restful environment," Mr. London told a city editor. "Afterward I hoped to make the place a paying investment."

A chestnut-bordered driveway curves up the steep knoll on which stands the plain, long, low ranch-house where Mr. London spent the last years of his life. Surprise touches the visitor at its very plainness. The wonder arises if hero worshipers years hence will chip splinters from door casings and corner boards, or carry away the acorns from the large, drooping oak hanging low over one end, to cherish as souvenirs. The only feature different from other early-day

this prosperity. Later seasons brought the wealth of a fertile brain to set in motion a new line of activities. Mr. London saw in one stone cellar a blacksmith shop where his many horses might be shod and his plow shears sharpened. Another furnishes comfortable quarters for his Shire horses munching contentedly in their stalls.

When Neuadd Hillside, Mr. London's favorite stallion, died, another large barn was in course of construction. Mr. London was so broken up over the loss of the big horse he ordered work on the new barn stopped at once. There it still stands, half finished.

Mr. London's pride in his thoroughbred stock was well justified. His animals won many prizes at State and district fairs. Pig-raising was his especial hobby.

Among the oaks on a ridge some distance from the house one catches a glimpse of a soft, silvery-gray structure that might be an observatory or any other equally-interesting

"I laughed, 'Oh, Jack, if I had a camera I'd make my fortune.'"

The dwellers in these concrete apartments had no finer manners than other swine. After all, a pig is only a pig, and a \$10,000 pigsty seemed like "casting pearls before swine."

Beyond the pig runs is the redwood log stable where the Jersey bull paces in solitary confinement. Near his park rise the concrete twin silos. After the destruction of the big house by fire Mr. London was strong on concrete.

Size and space seem the distinctive features of this mountain ranch. The author-farmer had a wide outlook from a scenic point of view, as well as from the human side of his interests.

His ashes lie beneath a great sandstone boulder on a slope of his sunny mountain-side.

Insignia of Rank.

AS USED BY OFFICERS IN THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

The rank titles and insignia of foreign armies are much the same as ours. In the German army, the lieutenant corresponds to our second lieutenant. His rank is designated by a plain shoulder knot. Equivalent to our first lieutenant is the "Ober-leutenant," distinguished by a single star on his shoulder knot. Then comes the "Hauptman," or captain, with two stars. In the cavalry he is called reitmeister. The major has a plain strap with twisted instead of straight braid. Then comes the "Ober-leutenant," or lieutenant-colonel, with twisted silver braid and a single star. The colonel is called the "Oberst" and wears the twisted braid shoulder knot with two stars.

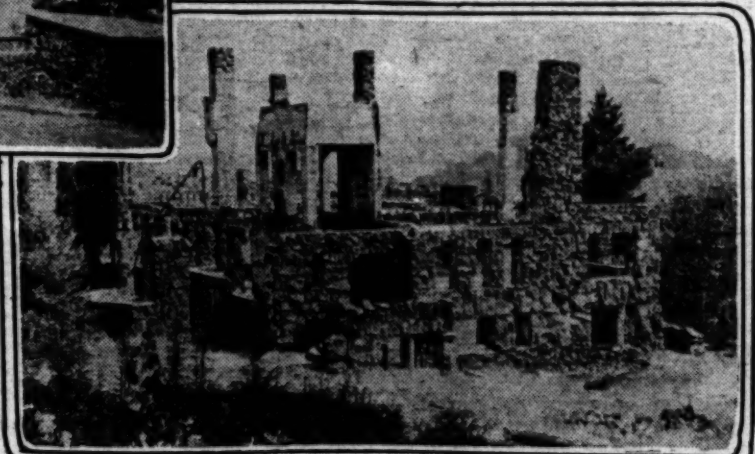
In the German army the major-general is the same as our brigadier. He wears a



The gateway to Jack London's ranch.



The Swine Apartments.



Ruins of the Big House.

ranch-houses is the screened-in porch along one side, where a few pieces of statuary, some potted plants and one or two easy chairs give an air of luxury.

Tall pink oleanders, roses and other shrubs in the garden to the east shade this porch from the bright morning sun. This nook was Mr. London's workroom.

In this unpretentious home Mr. London wrote "Martin Eden," "John Barleycorn," "The Little Lady of the Big House" and others of his books.

Mr. London always carried a card index when out around the ranch. When he noted any special thing he wished attended to he wrote it on one of these cards and left the cards in a basket where Mrs. Shepard, his sister and business manager, might see that his orders were followed. After his death they found his last entry, which was "Leave the ranch."

The greatest sympathy existed between this brother and sister. When Mr. London went East with Cockey's army Mrs. Shepard kept wondering to their mother why they did not hear from Jack. Night after night she dreamed he was in a small, closed room and could not get out. At last, when they heard from him, he had been in prison. Mrs. Shepard told a friend she had often seen Jack sit and grieve for their father, who was not with them to enjoy the ranch.

Back of the ranch-house looms the barrack-like structure where twelve or fourteen workmen, the usual corps of ranch hands, are quartered. Could London have mingled with these men in any other role than that of employer he might have captured many a plot germ.

At the base of the knoll below the ranch-house lies the stone foundation of a huge wine cellar. Gray and moss-grown, it seems trying to hide its dismantled state with some semblance of dress. Fancy reconstructs above it the great rooms where stood casks, tanks, puncheons filled with amber or ruby wine.

In early years money poured in from the grapes, but the little French fly cut short

edifice. "The Swine apartments," it is jokingly dubbed by the workmen.

Well, that pighouse is a marvel. But, should you visit this domicile, let me whisper a little advice. Don't wear your Sunday shoes, not that the daintiest slippers would be harmed by stepping inside these sacred precincts, but, before entering here, you are required to dip your shoe soles in ill-smelling sheep dip. A small pagoda at the entrance of the runs provides for this disinfecting rite. At the top of the rise is that precious pighouse, in which there are sixteen separate compartments, each provided with stone drinking bowl, trough and faucet, and each is hosed clean every day.

On my first visit to the premises the caretaker remarked: "You sometimes hear people speak of a house being as dirty as a pig pen, but they could not say it of this one."

The following is a little incident told by Mrs. London's aunt:

"I was lunching with the Londons a short time since, and Jack, though he knows I hate them, talked 'pig' all meal time. When dessert was finished he exclaimed: 'Come now, auntie, we'll go see the pigs.'"

"On reaching the pens he jumped in with the pigs, caught up two of them—not little baby ones, but good-sized shoats—and stood there with one under each arm talking 'pig' most eloquently and scientifically.

shoulder knot like that of the major except that the braid is gold. Then comes the general-lieutenant with a single star and a gold-braided shoulder knot, then the general of infantry, cavalry or artillery with two stars on gold braid. The general oberst (colonel-general) wears three stars on gold-braided shoulder knots. The field marshal wears crossed batons.

In the British army, the second lieutenant wears a star on his coat sleeve; the first lieutenant, two stars; captain, three stars; major, a crown; lieutenant-colonel, crown with a star; colonel, crown with two stars; brigadier-general, crossed swords; major-general, crossed swords and a star; lieutenant-general, crossed swords and two stars; general, crossed swords and three stars.

In the Mexican army, a general or a field marshal is distinguished by the fact that he wears pants.

Still Going.

[Youth's Companion:] Hon. Mr. Sweet was making friends with Johnny, his host's son.

"And how old are you?" he asked.

"I'm 5," said Johnny.

"Ah, quite a little man! And what are you going to be?" questioned Mr. Sweet, who believes that he selected his own career in the cradle.

"I'm going to be 6," Johnny returned with conviction.

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La República del Ecuador tiene una altura que varía entre 10 y 30 pies con un superficie de más o menos 300,000 kiló. metros cuadrados, y su población, según el censo del año de 1910, es de aproximadamente 1,500,000 habitantes. El marañi vegetal es un producto que se cultiva en tanto semejante a la alcañal. Apenas se han explotado hasta ahora, pero puede decirse que las minas del país están ricas en oro, mercurio, cobre, hierro, plomo y carbón de piedra, en tanto de Cuenca, Guaracumbi y Bolívar. No cabe duda de que el Ecuador ha de detentar grandes beneficios de la apertura de puertos abiertos al comercio de todas las naciones, a saber: Kameralia, Maraca, Babia, d'Almeida, Guayaquil y Bolívar.

Sus Productos Principales. Por el Dr. J. Ziegner-Urburu.

DATOS GENERALES SOBRE EL ECUADOR.

THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTESS ELAINE.

Who Was She? By Robenia Francis.

WE WERE twelve hours out from Honolulu when I first met her. The Empress carried few first-class passengers this voyage and I flattered myself that already I knew by sight all those in whose company I would be for the next few days. Therefore, when I came on deck after dinner, I was somewhat surprised to find a stranger in the deck chair next to mine. I felt sure that chair had been vacant during the day.

As I took my seat, the lady looked up. In the bright moonlight I could see her face plainly. It was a face that was beautiful and yet not beautiful. It was one that, according to the eternal fitness of things, should be a queen's; there was so much sweetness and graciousness in her face and bearing, yet a dignity that made you unconsciously do her homage. Her expression was that of one who has loved and lost and suffered many things, yet not lost one's faith in God and man. Her hair was silvery, but her age might have been anywhere between thirty and fifty.

Presently the lady spoke to me, and her voice, though low and sweet, struck a chill through me. I gathered from what she said in the ensuing conversation, that she was a traveler both for pleasure and business. She was certainly a woman of education and refinement. Of her nationality she said nothing; in fact, she seemed to avoid that subject. But though she spoke excellent English, I decided she must be Russian or possibly French.

We talked for a long time, but in the midst of an interesting story she was telling me, she broke off suddenly. Murmuring an apology, she left me. Then, by straining my eyes, I read the card on her chair. It simply said Countess Elaine.

During the whole voyage (except the day of landing) I saw the Countess only at night and then after 7 o'clock. Always I found her in her chair when I went to mine after dinner; and always she left me at exactly 11 o'clock. Once when I ventured to remark that I never saw her at dinner, she became so silent that I wondered if I had offended her.

Then came the last night of the voyage. The next afternoon we would arrive at San Francisco, so this last night was given over to a farewell dance and entertainment. I cared little for such things, and besides, I wanted a last talk with the Countess. We had become very good friends and had discovered many interests in common. But to-night she was unusually silent. At 11 o'clock she rose and for several moments stood looking out to sea. Then she turned to me and said:

"Tonight we part; tomorrow I will see you

again before you land, but after that we will never meet again in this world. I have never been happy before and I thank you for making me forget. Will you not accept this memento of the most miserable of women?"

And then, not waiting for an answer, she hurried away. I almost thought she vanished.

When I rose, something fell from my lap. It was a small ivory box. In my stateroom I opened it and found in it a little silver ring in the design of a scorpion. Its tail was coiled around its head and in the open jaws was a small sardonyx. Folded inside the box

glimpse of her in the crowd below me. She turned and smiled up at me and then disappeared among the people. I have never seen her since.

Two days later I was sitting in a booth of a Broadway chocolate shop in Los Angeles. In a booth opposite mine sat a young man who looked like a moving picture count. In spite of his apparent efforts to seem composed, he was evidently excited. As he was watching me closely, I thought I might be an object of interest to him. Perhaps he suspected me of being a smuggler or a lady burglar, and I mentally lectured him for

the card he tossed on the table. A sound made me look up. The young man was clutching the table with both hands and he was staring at my hands. His face was chalky and his expression was mingled fear and awe.

"The Countess Elaine!" he gasped, and ran from the place as though pursued by the evil one himself.

That evening I gave the letter to Mr. Forsythe. (I may mention here that the letter in question was simply an introduction, in a business way, to Mr. Forsythe. The writer was an American gentleman, now liv-



THE COUNTESS ELAINE.

[Illustration posed for The Times by Kathleen O'Connor of the Sennett-Keystone Film Company]

was a yellow bit of paper on which was written in a wavering hand:

"Dear Miss Arsdale—Will you please wear this ring on your left little finger and never take it off? I cannot tell you more, but believe me, you will never regret it. Your sincere friend, Elaine."

The next afternoon when a steward came to take my suit cases ashore, my curiosity got the better of my good manners and I made inquiries concerning the Countess. The man was amazed and assured me that no such passenger was booked or aboard. Not even my minute description of her could shake his declarations. Madame could ask the purser. But madam did not wish to. Going down the gang plank, I caught a

reading dime novels. At first it amused me, but when he finally got up and came to my booth, I felt decidedly cross.

"Miss Florence Arsdale," he said in a low voice, and in spite of my irritation, I started to hear my name thus familiarly spoken by a perfect stranger, "when you landed in San Francisco two days ago, you had a letter. I do know you have it yet, as the man it is for has not come yet. This letter contains a state secret, though I am sure mademoiselle does not know it. If you will but give it to me, you will most likely prevent a break between two powerful and friendly nations. And if you will not, I will use force. My card!"

I put out my ungloved left hand to pick up

ing in Honolulu, whom I had known for years in a business way.)

Mr. Forsythe told me that the young man I had seen in the chocolate shop, Count Carov, was the leader of a band of young noble Russian revolutionists. They were anxious to get into their hands the private correspondences of certain persons, hoping to further their schemes—by blackmail. My odd ring had certainly saved me an unpleasant experience, but how, we could not imagine. Mr. Forsythe had never heard of the Countess. We made several guesses, but finally gave it up. But still, every now and then, I ask myself.

"Who was the Countess Elaine?"

American Military Preparedness Alarms the Japanese.

BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.

JAPAN is seriously suffering from both internal and external troubles; militarism and pan-Asianism are the only possible means by which these troubles of the nation can be cured, declares the Rev. Kozui Otani in a lengthy article contributed to the Chuwo Koron (Central Review) of Japan.

The Rev. Otani was until a few years ago Count Otani and Lord Abbot of the Nishi Honganji Temple in Kyoto, the head of millions of Buddhist adherents throughout the empire. Because of the financial troubles from which his temple was suffering, he resigned the Lord Abbotship, at the same time retiring from his peerage in favor of his nephew, the present head of the temple. Soon after his retirement he went to China, travelling there and in India. He showed no disposition to return to Japan. Some years ago a section of the adherents of his temple presented him with an appeal and even dispatched their representative to the Rev. Otani. They asked him to return to Japan and take charge of the affairs of the temple, but to no purpose.

While young he studied in England. He is interested in scientific exploration and has dispatched many young scholars to explore Central Asia. For some years he has been a frequent contributor to the Kokumin Shimbun, in which he discussed religious, scientific, literary and political matters. He

has many admirers among the people of his country, especially among the younger generation. His deceased wife was a sister of Her Majesty the Empress.

Has Large Personal Influence.

The Chuwo Koron, in which his article appeared, perhaps enjoys the largest circulation of all the political magazines in Tokyo. In view of the writer's personal influence upon his countrymen and the influence of the magazine, his article is worth the attention of foreigners, especially Americans, for he says that Japan's external trouble lies with the United States and China.

The writer compares his country to a person dangerously ill, suffering both internally and externally. He thinks the disease of the nation is rather chronic than acute, like tuberculosis, which eats its sufferer's health gradually but steadily. He speaks of the self-conceit of the Japanese people, spoiled by their victory over Russia.

"They are self-conceited," he writes, "and think they are a great nation. Therefore, they cannot know their defects, from which they are really, though unconsciously suffering. A man spoiled with false illusions of achievements is difficult to cure."

The writer says that Japan did not win a victory over Russia, as the majority of her people are prone to believe. Had Japan been really victorious over Russia, she behind those countries. In some respects,

would have not accepted the mediation of Mr. Roosevelt, then President of the United States, he thinks, but would have fought until she could force her peace terms upon Russia, just as the Allies definitely refused the German peace overtures.

Japan Lacked Conviction.

"The Allies refused because they are firmly convinced of their resources and ultimate victory over the Central Powers," he continues, "but Japan ten years ago did not possess such a conviction, nor the resources; like Russia she was necessitated by circumstances to stop the war and conclude peace. In other words Japan was scoring victory on the battle fields, but she as a nation did not conquer Russia. Yet leaders of the nation did not care to present this real situation before the people and the country at large was seriously spoiled by the victory over Russia, which was far from complete. Since then the Japanese have believed their country a full-fledged, first-rate power, but they do not realize how far behind they are compared with other leading world powers."

Comparing Japan with Great Britain, the United States and several other countries as regards area of land, population, annual revenues and expenditures, exports and imports, the writer declares that Japan is far behind those countries. In some respects,

which indicate the strength of each nation, Japan is behind Italy, and even Argentina, Holland, Belgium and China, asserts Mr. Otani.

"Country Lacks Strong Statesmen."

"Had Japan really shrewd and trustworthy statesmen to take care of her affairs, the disease of the nation could be cured," he writes, "Japan's national existence was equally endangered at the time of the Restoration, but the country was saved by men who out of their statesmanship and pure patriotism worked even at the cost of their lives for the cause of the nation. But at present many of the leaders of the nation, either in the government or outside, are not actuated by so strong patriotic motives. They are acting from personal motives."

"Nevertheless, there are some statesmen who really care for the causes of the nation. There is a healthy element in the Diet, despite the accusations of corruption made against the law makers."

"Japan's external troubles will come from the United States and China. Russia was once Japan's enemy, but is now a friend. England is Japan's ally. Wild cries by some Englishmen in China cannot affect in any way the fundamental policy of their government in Asia. France, too, is an ally

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTY)

THE hamlet of Glen Ellen, Cal., lies in a gorge at the head of the "Valley of the Moon." Here the Southern Pacific woods stand close to a side entrance. A clump of charred and blackened red-pine stands close to a side entrance. The new line of activities. Mr. London saw in one stone cellar a blacksmith shop where his many horses might be shod and his plow shares sharpened. Another furnished wealth of a fertile brain to set in motion a new line of activities. Later seasons brought this prosperity. But the next morning he broke down, crying: "I have been permitted to play lots of 'starting-them-off-matrimonially' marches; but never have I had an offer to stand up myself, either as a principal or assistant. Too fat!"

AMONG THE RUINS OF THE BIG HOUSE.

The Jack London Ranch. By S. Alice Weaver.

ARE YOU FAT—JUST F-A-T, FAT?

The Complaint of the Unslim. By Ellen M. Leach.

IT IS some amazing how this glorious climate makes the scales go up on a fellow.

"I was only nineteen (19) inches around the waist when I was married." How many of us have heard women of generous proportions state the above fact? Alas! No one ever heard me say it. If I ever was nineteen inches around the waist it was when I was an infant in arms. Further, nobody loves a fat woman, so I'm not married; yet. That "yet" is always full of possibilities.

F-a-t, fat. Just ordinary every-day fat. Little old three-letter word it is, but what a tragic one, when you are it!

We are proverbially good natured, we fat ones. You bet we are. We look too ridiculous to risk giving vent often to the inside boiling. No safety vent for us. Who would take a mad fat person seriously anyhow? I have laughed myself at the redness of face and splutteration of the angered fat one, while all the time my soul cried out in sympathy. The truth is we deserve sympathy more than slim people.

Dear slim reader, please notice from now on that fat people invariably have small feet. And the good-natured expression is in reality one of resigned endurance, pain grins I guess, because those same poor footsies are generally growing, something fierce. The Spartans had nothing on us, did they?

And all the "fat" jokes! No one appreciates them as well as fat people. And most of them are aimed at us, by fat-headed slims. Dear old St. Peter must surely have a lot of credit marks for us for the bluff we put up about enjoying jokes on our size.

I don't know how fat men feel, but one thing I do know—they'd just quit living if they had to harness up and squeeze in as we fool women are expected to, and do.

Our own fault we are fat? Help! I've rolled from here to New York (actual distance) and swam and walked the rest of the

distance around the world. Hungry all the time, and still I am fat. "It is the nature of the beast."

I have been permitted to play lots of "starting-them-off-matrimonially" marches; but never have I had an offer to stand up

myself, either as a principal or assistant. Too fat!

And my insides are so slim This refers to my feelings. I think of the cleverest, cutest, most feminine things to say or do; but laws sakes, who would stand for a fatty in any of those stunts? Therefore, in order not to appear silly, I cannot be quite natural and normal, as I must remember what is proper in one carrying so extensive a soul-house.

Nothing is funnier than a fat person who sits amongst the ruins of a dinky little show-off chair. But believe me, no matter how the sitter seems to enjoy it, the tragedy puts another little scar on the victim's belief in human kindness.

A slim person between two fats in a theater must feel encroached upon. But suppose you were fat, too?

Shopping? Oh, say—well I guess I'll not forget I am a "lady," but I only trust every last one of those "proud-of-my-swell-figure" ready-to-wear department clerks gets so fat she has to—Oh, pshaw! What's the use?

The kids take advantage of our size if we try to teach school. If we do get an office job we are never taken seriously, because we know how silly we would look if we were to go breezing around making a big bluff, like the slim ones do—and get by with.

We don't fit behind the counters, either commercial or cafeteria. Say, people, what is to become of fat ladies who did not catch a man with their nineteen-inch waists?

Why, I am hardly ever asked to go for an auto ride. Most of my friends like to tuck in three to a seat, and the drivers prefer more room than I can leave them. And I just dote on auto rides, too.

Nay, I'm not too fat to climb on street cars, yet. But I am close to a yard around the waist, which is some few inches superfluous, considering my five feet three. I hope I'll be a giraffe my next incarnation, so I can wear high collars. I hope, though, I'll be very slim, because I might forget how I suffered this time from slim-fat jokes and hurt some sensitive soul in a fat abode, Amen!



High Cost of Reducing—Pitiful Tale of Poor Bill Jones.

BY MARC N. GOODNOW.

This is the tale of a business man Who sought for health on the modern plan, And drank ozone from his limousine car, And cooling draughts from the wayside bar.

His name, we may say, was plain Bill Jones, He was anything but skin and bones— In fact, what he ate just turned to beef— No room in his belt for a single reef.

To Bill a life of well-fed ease Soon brought with it a whining wheeze; His lungs grew tight from too much fat; His paunch stuck out—about like that.

His legs were of no use as such— He used them just to throw his clutch, Or "step on it" or jam the brake— And even then they'd twitch and ache.

His limousine sagged on its left, For that side carried all Bill's left; The springs by now the axle hit, But, just the same, there Bill would sit—

Until he came near his demise With too much eats—no exercise. And then the Doc whined through his nose: "You'd better lose some adipose."

"Or for your life I wouldn't be 'Exactly responsible, no sirree.' So Bill got scared and stored his car,

Took to walking, shunned the bar, Cut out starches, meats and grease, So he might his weight decrease.

But to his profound disgust Bill lost not an inch of bust, Not an ounce came off his weight— He was still a ponderous freight. His girth still was elephantine— The cause of it the limousine.

Bill gazed at himself with a look of dismay And forthwith applied to the Y.M.C.A. For a strenuous course on the floor of the gym With instructions to lay it all heavy on him.

For Jones, by now, was bound to reduce. He said to himself: "Just what's the use 'Of carrying such a paunch as that? 'Besides, nobody loves a man that's fat."

So Bill was put in a noon-day class, With a gym suit on that would barely pass The censorship of a national board And there his classmates mutely roared

While Jones displayed his bovine grace And tried to keep the others' pace. Said Bill: "It's the man who works that wins," And he bruised his flesh and he barked his shins.

The cross-bar made him fret and stew; The skin-the-cat he couldn't do. In "leap-frog" Bill was floored ker-smack, But staged a rather neat come-back.

And straddled one old codger fresh With what seemed tons of bone and flesh. "Look out, here's Jones," became the cry As that reducer floundered by. "He'll be the death of all us yet; 'I'm glad my life's insured, you bet."

In volley ball Jones ate things up; He charged and tore like some bull pup; He shrieked and yelled and grew blood red With threats to punch somebody's head.

Bill wouldn't listen when they tried To slow him up. He only cried: "Mind your business. Why the Deuce 'Did I come here but to reduce?"

But after just an hour or more They carried Jones from that gym floor— "A hank of hair, a bone, a rag—" Too limp a single limb to drag.

He'd lost just thirty pounds, they said; Was all played out, though not quite dead. The whining Doc felt Bill's faint heart And said: "The poor thing did its part; 'But cased around in lard so tight 'It couldn't do its job just right."

Bill laid fourteen weeks in bed, So sore he couldn't move his head. Kind friends and sympathetic, too, Did all that anyone could do;

They brought Bill pastries, sweets and pies And told the doctor many lies. So they could smuggle past the guard The things that make for pure leaf lard.

When Jones emerged from nurse's keep He faced a doctor's bill so steep That limousine and bank account Were sacrificed for the amount. But Jones gained more than it would seem— When he next weighed he broke the beam!

And now Jones wonders why the—well, Why the Deuce they didn't tell Him long before he got so fat That this was where he'd soon be at:

Weight—three hundred eighty-two; Funds non est—his car gone, too; Still Jones cannot quite figure out Why his funds shrank while he grew stout.

The moral of this tale is queer, And we have tried to make it clear— That though one's friends do make a fuss— Dum Virimus, Vivamus!

Laundries in Mexico.

TUBS AND WATER FREE TO ALL WHO WOULD WASH.

BY W. D. HORNADAY.

Municipal ownership of public utilities has in some respects made greater progress in Mexico than in the United States. In some of the larger cities public baths have been in operation for a century or more. Municipal laundries are an established in-

stitution in the City of Mexico, Cuernavaca, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Monterey, Guadalajara, Oaxaca, Vera Cruz and other cities and towns of the republic. These public washing places are usually situated upon some small stream or irrigation canal, the water being permitted to flow through the center of the long room that is utilized for the laundering. Lining the stream are rows of stone basins, the bottoms of which have a roughness that serves the place of the modern wash-board. In many cases these public laundries date back scores of

years and the stone washing receptacles show a time wornness that bespeaks their great age. In some of the cities and towns a nominal charge is made by the municipal authorities for the use of the public laundry by the different families, but in most instances the service is free. Although Monday is general "wash day" in Mexico, as it is perhaps in all other countries of the world, it is found necessary, in order to accommodate the patrons of the municipal laundries there, to apportion to the different families the day on which they shall have

the use of the place, and its utilization is kept up constantly throughout the week.

Although this primitive method of laundering is very generally practiced in Mexico, there are modern machine-equipped steam laundries in all of the large cities of that country and these concerns are patronized very largely by the foreigners and upper class of Mexicans.

[Judge:] Commuter: Did you ever stop to think why men hurry so?

Subbubs: Yes, once—and missed my train.

THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTESS ELAINE.

Who Was She? By Robenia Francis.

DATOS GENERALES SOBRE EL ECUADOR.

Sus Productos Principales. Por el Dr. J. Ziegner-Uriburu.

LA REPUBLICA del Ecuador tiene una superficie de más o menos 300,000 kilómetros cuadrados, y su población, según el censo del año de 1910, es de aproximadamente 1,500,000 habitantes. Pertenecen al Ecuador las ricas Islas de Galápagos, situadas a 1175 kilómetros de la costa con una superficie de 6200 kilómetros cuadrados y poco más de 500 habitantes. De tal suerte que en el Ecuador hay un habitante por cada cinco kilómetros, más o menos.

El Ecuador puede dividirse en cuatro regiones distintas, en lo relativo a clima, suelo y productos. En las tierras bajas encontramos que se cultiva el cacao, la caña de azúcar, el tabaco, el café, el algodón, el banano y otras frutas tropicales; en las altiplanicies se cultivan con admirable resultado el trigo, el maíz y otros cereales, así como las patatas. Los extensos bosques, además del caucho, contienen infinidad de árboles útiles, mereciendo especial mención el "phytelephas macrocarpa," del cual se obtiene el producto comercial conocido por marfil vegetal, y la "carludovia palmata," que produce la fibra con la cual se hacen los sombreros jipijapa, conocidos en todo el mundo bajo el nombre de "sombreros de Panamá." Otro valioso producto, la quinina, se extrae de la corteza de la quina; el mangle que contiene mucho tanino, se usa en las curtientes y de la ceiba se saca el valioso producto conocido en el comercio con el nombre de kapok.

La falta de medios de transporte adecuados ha retardado mucho el desarrollo de la industria minera; en el Ecuador se encuentran yacimientos de oro, plata, hierro, cobre, carbón de piedra, azufre y muchos otros minerales; se han encontrado últimamente importantes yacimientos de petróleo.

El Ecuador tiene indudablemente una gran riqueza en sus extensos cacahuales. El árbol del cacao es indígena de México, Centro América y de una parte de Sud América, y es una planta esencialmente tropical que se cultiva con éxito en terrenos que se hallan a veinte grados a ambos lados de la línea ecuatorial; un detalle importante en el cultivo del cacao es que las plantaciones se hagan en terrenos que se encuentren a una altura entre doscientos y ochocientos metros.

Originalmente, el árbol del cacao fue una lozana planta que crecía hasta la altura de 16 o de 40 pies. Las almendras de su fruto están encerradas en una cápsula cuya longitud varía entre 12 y 24 centímetros, y 7 y 10 centímetros de ancho. La materia prima del cacao conocida en el comercio es la nuez, y se parece en tamaño a una almendra grande. Un cuchillo corvo que tiene una hoja afilada por un lado, y ajustada en el extremo de una vara larga, es el que se usa para cortar las cápsulas maduras. Este raro instrumento sirve para separar la fruta del árbol sin dañarlo. De las cápsulas recogidas se hacen montones que se dejan en el suelo uno o dos días antes de someterse al procedimiento de curación.

Este procedimiento es sumamente delicado, y de él dependen en gran manera el sabor y la calidad del producto.

La almendra curada contiene, según análisis que se ha hecho, mucha grasa, cafeína, albumina y teobromina; esta última es la que da al cacao y al chocolate su verdadero carácter.

El cacao es realmente un producto de las fábricas, sabido es que la almendra curada se somete a diferentes tratamientos en distintos países para producir una bebida que corresponda al gusto del público consumidor.

El creciente consumo del cacao le asegura una demanda constante, y cada día mayor en los mercados del mundo, y la apertura del Canal de Panamá hace que países productores, como el Ecuador, sean más accesibles.

Otro producto de gran importancia es el marfil vegetal que constituye una industria principal en el Ecuador. En español se le llama corozo o corofó, pero hay otra nuez que algunas veces se confunde con este producto. La fruta de la tagua (phytelephas macrocarpa) produce el artículo de comercio que ha resultado ser un excelente sustituto del colmillo de elefante, y que también se ha utilizado para otros fines. La tagua es un árbol que crece silvestre a lo largo de la costa occidental de Sud América, es decir, desde Panamá, a través de Colombia, el Ecuador y el Perú; es una palmera de una

altura que varía entre 10 y 20 pies con un tronco muy corto coronado por grandes palmas de un color verde brillante. Produce una flor con un perfume muy fuerte, y una fruta un tanto semejante a la del coco.

El marfil vegetal es un producto que se usa principalmente en la fabricación de botones, también para cabos de paraguas, piezas de ajedrez, fichas para juegos de naipes, y otros artículos semejantes que se hacen de colmillo de elefante. La fabricación de botones de marfil vegetal proporciona trabajo a miles de obreros tanto en Europa como en los Estados Unidos.

El Ecuador exporta todos los años un promedio de veinte mil toneladas de marfil vegetal constituyendo esta industria una importantísima fuente de riqueza.

El sombrero de paja, conocido en todo el mundo por de Panamá, se fabrica en cantidades considerables en la Provincia de Manabí, República del Ecuador, donde se le conoce con el nombre de sombrero de jipijapa. Todos estos sombreros se embataban por el entonces Istmo de Panamá; era éste el punto de distribución, y de ahí viene el nombre por que son hoy conocidos. Posteriormente se han establecido fábricas en Panamá y en Honduras, donde el cultivo de la paja denominada toquilla, de que se hacen los sombreros, ha tenido un desarrollo notable.

Suponer que el subido precio del sombrero de Panamá es por razón del costo de la paja especial de que se hace, es un error. En realidad, a los altos derechos de importación y a las comisiones se debe los precios casi prohibitivos de un buen sombrero de jipijapa cuando se compra en los Estados Unidos; aunque es cierto que los opulentos hacendados de la costa ecuatoriana y en Panamá pagan ochenta y cien pesos oro por los mejores sombreros que se hacen, los cuales se ven muy rara vez en los países del norte. Un sombrero de calidad superior es tan suave y flexible que puede doblarse y llevarse en el bolsillo sin que sufra ningún daño. Un sombrero fue hecho especialmente para el Príncipe de Gales, podía doblarse y hacerse un paquete que no era más grande que un reloj de bolsillo.

La materia prima o toquilla de la cual se hacen los sombreros, y que reúne las admirables cualidades de solidez, ligereza, durabilidad, elasticidad e impermeabilidad del artículo acabado, crece principalmente en el Ecuador, encontrándose también en Colombia y en los bosques del Alto Amazonas.

Es un arbusto que tiene de seis a diez pies de altura, llegando a su mayor desarrollo y lozanía en las regiones cálidas y húmedas.

Como consecuencia de las relaciones más íntimas que se están desarrollando entre los Estados Unidos y las repúblicas latinoamericanas, el uso de estos sombreros se generalizará todavía más, puesto que no puede obtenerse nada mejor para protegerse de los rayos del sol durante el verano casi tropical de los Estados Unidos.

El café del Ecuador es conocido como de los de mejor calidad y hoy no solamente produce para el consumo interno pero también para la exportación. Chile es el mercado principal de este importante producto. La cosecha anual se calcula en siete millones de libras.

El caucho se recoge e introduce en el mercado durante todos los meses del año, y la recolección anual representa algo más de un millón de libras.

El cultivo de la caña de azúcar reviste bastante importancia en el Ecuador, siendo así que la producción de los varios ingenios ascendió a cerca de ciento sesenta mil sacos (de cien libras cada uno,) cantidad casi suficiente para el consumo del país.

Ciertos terrenos del Ecuador se prestan para el cultivo de la uva, y con el fin de estimular su cultivo y la industria vinícola, el Congreso Nacional ha declarado los productos de los viñedos exentos del pago de contribuciones federales y municipales. A fin de estimular el desarrollo de la industria agrícola en general, el gobierno ha recomendado que se establezcan juntas de agricultura en Quito, Guayaquil y Cuenca. Estas juntas trabajarán en cooperación con el gobierno con el fin de aumentar y mejorar la crianza del ganado, las obras de riego, el cultivo y abono de terrenos, la recolección de las cosechas y el mejoramiento de los medios de comunicación. También se estimulará la importación de buenas semillas, plantas y animales. Este plan incluye la

fundación de escuelas de agricultura, etc., etc.

Puede decirse que las minas del país apenas se han explotado hasta ahora; pero se sabe que las hay de oro, mercurio, cobre, hierro, plomo y carbón de piedra, en tanto que se han encontrado yacimientos de mineral de plata que aún no se han explotado, y en Esmeraldas se han encontrado diferentes cantidades de platino. También se han descubierto yacimientos de petróleo que si se explotaran en debida forma darían buen resultado. En los distritos de Pichincha y Chimborazo, así como en las Islas Galápagos, existen yacimientos de azufre. En el interior de la República hay minas de carbón de piedra que no han sido explotadas por la falta de medios de transporte.

El último informe que tenemos referente al valor del comercio del Ecuador es del año de 1912, con posterioridad a esta fecha no se ha publicado ningún informe completo. El valor del comercio exterior en 1912, según el Boletín de Estadística de Aduanas, ascendió a \$4,473,787 suaves, es decir, 21,305,688 suaves de importaciones y 28,168,029 de exportaciones, que en moneda de los Estados Unidos equivalen a \$10,354,564 de importaciones, y \$13,689,696 de exportaciones.

Como hemos dicho antes, la falta de transportes detiene el desarrollo comercial del Ecuador; en actividad, hay un total de más o menos 650 kilómetros de ferrocarriles. La línea de Guayaquil a Quito, que constituye la mayor parte de la citada extensión, fue terminada a mediados de 1908, y desde entonces los trenes de pasajeros y carga han corrido con regularidad entre las dos ciudades. Los trenes de pasajeros corren solamente durante el día, y hacen el viaje, cuya distancia es de 478 kilómetros, en dos días. Antes se hacía a lomo de mula y a pie, y algunas veces se invertían de doce a quince días en recorrer la misma distancia.

Actualmente hay varias líneas de ferrocarriles en construcción que atraviesan grandes y fértiles extensiones de terrenos que puede llegar a producir inmensas cantidades de valiosos productos agrícolas y cuyo clima es salubre con una temperatura que varía desde 23 hasta 29 grados centígrados.

El Ecuador es una República central, con los tres poderes legislativo, ejecutivo y judicial. Según la actual constitución que fue promulgada en el año de 1906, los extranjeros gozan de las mismas garantías y derechos civiles que los ciudadanos. Se garantiza la libertad de pensamiento, de culto y de imprenta. Las mujeres pueden ejercer todos los derechos del ciudadano, pudiendo también administrar libremente sus bienes, aun cuando sean casadas. Los extranjeros pueden adquirir propiedades, así como terrenos públicos, y establecer instituciones bancarias exactamente bajo las mismas condiciones que los ecuatorianos.

La moneda circulante es el sucre de cien centavos; diez suaves equivalen a un cóndor, que a su vez equivale a una libra esterlina. El patrón de oro fue adoptado en 1898 y se ha acuñado una pieza de diez cóndores. Las monedas circulantes de plata son, el sucre, la peseta, equivalente a veinte centavos, el real, que vale diez centavos y el medio real. Hay monedas de menor tamaño, es decir de cinco, de dos, de uno y de medio centavo.

Los habitantes de la República están esparcidos por todo el país, y como dijimos al principio, se calculan en un millón y quinientos mil, la mayoría de ellos derivan su subsistencia de la industria agrícola.

La capital de la nación, Quito, con una población de setenta y cinco mil habitantes, está situada en medio de las montañas, a una altura de 2856 metros, en una fértil meseta. Ahora puede llegarse a ella por el ferrocarril, que la une con el puerto de Guayaquil. La ciudad conserva muchas interesantes reliquias y rasgos característicos de los colonizadores hispanoamericanos, con un clima muy saludable; a pesar de encontrarse prácticamente en la línea ecuatorial, los días y las noches son en ellas de una temperatura agradable todo el año.

La ciudad de Guayaquil, que a su vez es el puerto más grande de la República, tiene arriba de ochenta mil almas y ofrece un marcado contraste con la capital. Situada cerca de la costa, a orillas del Río Guayas, y al nivel del mar, es una ciudad tropical, pero activa y progresista. Las mejoras del puerto y las medidas sanitarias que se están introduciendo, se llevan a cabo de una manera completa y científica, y cambian notablemente el aspecto de Guayaquil.

No cabe duda de que el Ecuador ha de derivar grandes beneficios de la apertura del Canal de Panamá, toda vez que tiene cinco puertos abiertos al comercio de todas las naciones, a saber: Esmeraldas, Marta, Bahía de Caráquez, Guayaquil y Bolívar.

La educación primaria se suministra a costa del Estado, siendo obligatoria la concurrencia a las escuelas; más o menos hay mil seiscientas escuelas públicas de primera enseñanza a las cuales asisten más de cien mil alumnos. Hay treinta y cinco escuelas de segunda enseñanza y, además el Gobierno ha establecido nueve escuelas de instrucción superior, así como de comercio y técnicas, en Quito y en Guayaquil. La Universidad de Quito es de las más antiguas de América.

Judging Distances.

The following constitutes a rough guide for judging lateral distances running at right angles to the observer at various distances.

With one eye shut and the hand at arm's length to the front, with the fingers perpendicular, the breadth of six fingers will cover 100 yards of lateral distance at a distance of 500 yards from the observer.

Under the same conditions, the breadth of three fingers will cover a lateral distance of 100 yards at a distance of 1000 yards. The breadth of two fingers will cover a lateral distance of 100 yards at 1500 yards, and the width of the thumb will roughly cover 100 yards of lateral distance 2000 yards away.

This method may be employed to indicate roughly the approximate distance of an object from a description point. Only one hand should be used, even if more than one hand's breadth is required to indicate the distance. The arm must be held out perfectly straight from the shoulder in front of the face, with the fingers vertical.

If, however, the object is immediately above or below the description point, the fingers should be horizontal. In measuring distances, one eye should be closed, and both the description point and the objective kept in view.

Oil Used by Railroads.

A decided increase in the use of petroleum as locomotive fuel by the railroads of the United States in 1916 is shown by statistics compiled under the supervision of John D. Northrop and just published by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

Reports submitted by fifty-three railroad companies, comprising all that operate oil-burning locomotives in the United States, show that the quantity of oil fuel so consumed last year was 42,126,417 barrels, a gain of 5,477,951 barrels, or 15 per cent., over the consumption in 1915.

This increase shows the steady expansion in the United States of the market for low-grade petroleum from Mexico rather than any appreciable increase in the use as fuel of low-gravity crude oils from domestic sources, whose value for refining is just beginning to be recognized.

The total distance covered by oil-burning engines in 1916 was 140,434,566 miles, and the average distance covered per barrel of fuel consumed was 3.33 miles. Oil-burning locomotives were operated in 1916 over 31,980 miles of track in twenty-one States.

Do You Know?

That every bit of meat and fish can be combined with cereals or vegetables for making meat cakes, meat or fish pies, and so on, and to add flavor and food value to made dishes?

That every spoonful of left-over gravy can be used in soups and sauces or as flavoring for meat pies, croquettes, and vegetables?

That every bit of clean fat trimmed from meat and every spoonful of drippings and every bit of grease that rises when meat is boiled can be clarified, if need be, and is valuable in cooking? Don't fatten your garbage pail at the expense of your bank account.

There is reason to believe that birds are the common carriers and transmitters of tuberculosis, as while it may kill them in time, they can carry and retain tuberculous organisms a long time with their pathogenic characteristics fully preserved. Chickens, sparrows and pigeons are included in this.



SUNDAY MORNING,

BATTI

Austria

OUR TASK

GIGANTIC

Must Feed World and Ourselves.

It will be Gone by Winter

Noted Government Authority.

Salvation is to Plant A

Available Acreage at Once.

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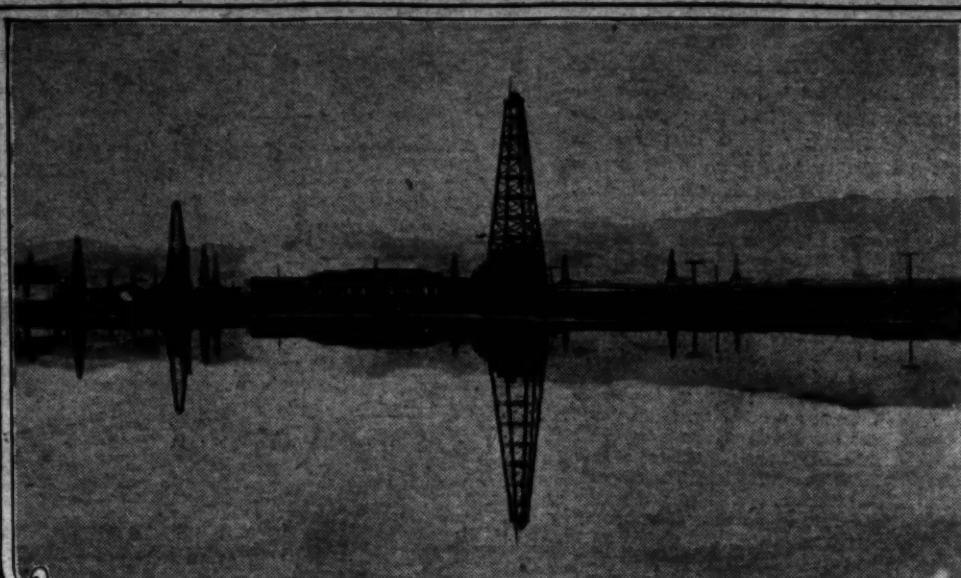
CALIFORNIA AND THE THREE AMERICAS

The Future Great Commercial Empire

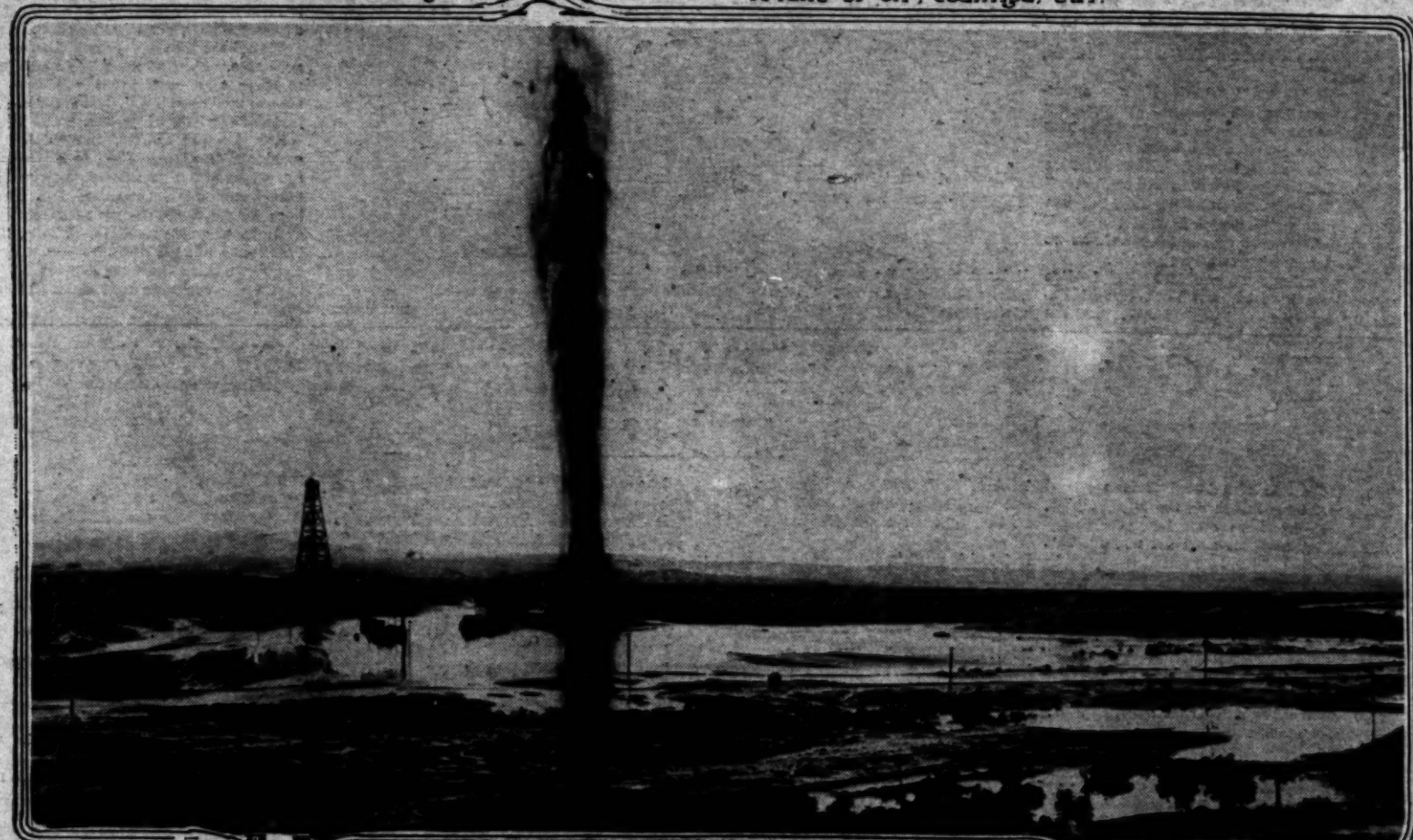
Volcanoes and Asphaltum.



Soft asphalt tar on "brea" seepage.

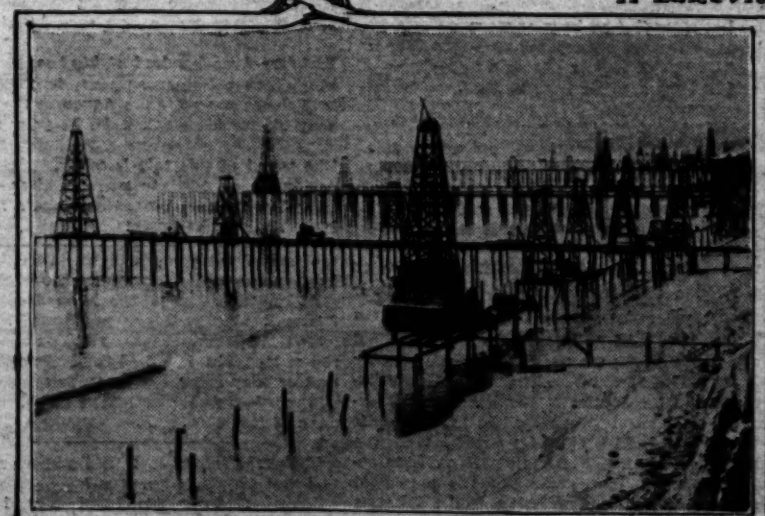


A lake of oil, Coalinda, Cal.



A Lakeview gusher.

© HART'S STUDIO



Submarine oil wells at Summerland, Cal.



Oil derricks in Los Angeles city limits.

See Text on Page 23.

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The Foremost Events of
our Party. (2) The All
Peace Propaganda. (4)
The Food Pan
the.

INDEX

Officers: Alameda Union.
Divided on Peace Issue.
Demands War-time Army.
Along Pacific Coast.
On Verge of Revolution.
The War Secretaries.
San Francisco.
To Make Mexico Behave.
Southland Counties.
In Brief: Weather Report.
of Gardeners' Meeting.
in Double Our Crops.
Made Labor of Joy.
Pin Points: Verano.
Valley Under Irrigation.
Chick of Trial is Near.
Candidates on Ballot.
are for Woodman.
Women's Work: Women's Clubs.
to Buy Bull Defense Plan.
in Motion-picture Palace.
Notes and Comment.
and Playhouses.
of Art and Artists.
of the Local Society.
Thought Club Symposium.
with Olive Gray.
Belgian Rambler.
Reviews: Literary Notes.
Classified Advertising.
News: Fact and Comment.
Markets.
and Automobiles.
and Fashion Sheet.
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.
and Complete, 33 Pages.
SUMMARY.
MET. Partly cloudy. Wind at
northwesterly; velocity, 9
to 15 m.p.h.; highest, 73 deg.;
in a.m. Forecast: Increasing
clouds; complete weather re-
port on page of Part I.
CITY. It was shown the older
of the city can produce
worth of food this season
\$20,000,000 worth of
County Council declared Super-
through failure to take
of office or file a bond in
his post vacant.
annual meeting of
the board of the city
the city of the city
the city of the city

OUR LATIN AMERICAN NEIGHBORS

"The lands of the sun dilate the soul."

Scenes Along a South American Railway.



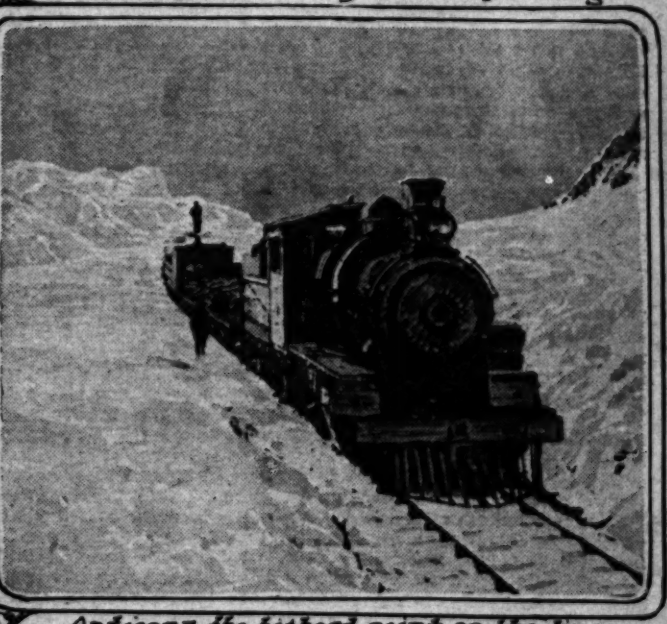
Private car at Anticonz



Tunnel for trains Agent and engineer inspecting.



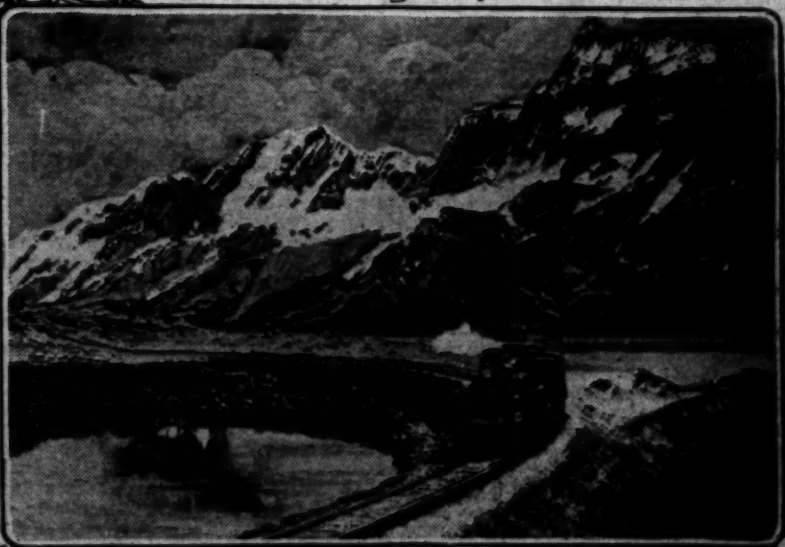
Railroad to Morococha near Tielio.



Anticonz the highest point on the line.



Inspection car at Anticonz



Snowy peaks near Anticonz

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